

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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Cover picture is a reproduction of one of 46 watercolors by John T. Omenhausser of Confederate prisoners confined in Point Lookout Prison, Maryland. See H. P. Manatee, "Cover Picture" *Md. Hist. Mag.*, LIII (June, 1958), 177-179.

Omenhaussers captions read: "1. Here's the place to get a big chew tobacco for a cracker. 2. You ought to give one a big chew for this cracker, it's not been handled much. 3. Mister don't you want to buy a cheap pair of socks for ten cents. I want to buy something to eat. 4. Don't you want to buy a cheap lot of tobacco, you can double your money on it. 5. No! I don't want to buy it its musty."

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QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA: MARYLAND'S ROYAL NAMESAKE *

By MILTON RUBINCAM

THE names of six of the thirteen original states honor members of our former royal family, namely, Virginia (after the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth I), North and South Carolina (King Charles I), Maryland (Queen Henrietta Maria), New York (the Duke of York, afterwards King James II), and Georgia (King George II). Of these, five derive their names from ruling sovereigns who are well known in history, and the sixth in honor of a Queen Consort who played a significant rôle in the reign of Charles I but who is little known to Americans.

Henrietta Maria of Bourbon, Princess of France and Navarre and Queen of England, should be better known to Marylanders,

* The writer is much indebted to his friend, John I. Coddington, of the Department of History, Haverford College, Pennsylvania, for his careful review of the draft of this article and for his helpful suggestion concerning its improvement.

whose State bears her name and some of whose leading families are her lineal descendants. The year 1959 marks the 350th anniversary of her birth, the 250th of her death, and the 310th of her husband's martyrdom.

Historians have found it difficult to remain indifferent to Henrietta Maria. Either they like her, or they dislike her. They criticize her for what they regard as her sinister influence over her husband, King Charles I, or they admire her for her undoubted qualities of courage and determination. She was "a frivolous passionate woman," declares one,¹ "fond of power, but careless of the use she made of it." She was "endowed with personal charms which in a queen might be termed beauty," states another,² "and with all the grace and gaiety of her native land. . . . She had courage, decision, and a quick although shallow intellect. . . . [She] proved in more ways than one the evil genius of the Stuart line." A great German historian wrote that Henrietta Maria had "a quick, spirited and lively intelligence."³ A noted English historian calls her "the mother of many troubles in England and of more to the House of Stuart."⁴ The spectacle of a young and lovely Queen leading an army to her husband's aid evoked in the greatest living Englishman today, Sir Winston Churchill, an intense expression of admiration for her indomitable courage.⁵

Such are the opinions held by some of the 19th and 20th century historians of the woman whose name the State of Maryland proudly bears.

Henrietta Maria was born on the 25th of November 1609. She was the youngest of five children of Henry IV, King of France and Navarre, by his second (and very capricious!) wife, Marie de' Medici, daughter of Francis I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, by his imperial (and very haughty!) wife, Archduchess Johanna of Austria, daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand I.⁶

¹ Sidney Low and F. S. Pulling, eds., *The Dictionary of English History* (London, 1928), p. 589.

² William Hunt and Reginald L. Poole, eds., *The Political History of England* (12 vol.; London, 1907), VII, 131-132.

³ Leopold von Ranke, *A History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century* (4 vol.; Oxford, 1875), II, 339.

⁴ G. M. Trevelyan, *History of England* (3 vol.; New York, 1953), II, 163.

⁵ Winston S. Churchill, *A History of the English Speaking Peoples* (4 vol.; New York, 1956), II, 239.

⁶ Milton Rubincam, "The Royal Ancestry of George Washington Parke Custis," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, LXV (April, 1957), 225-228.

Her Royal Highness was baptized by the Papal Nuncio at Paris, Cardinal Maffeo Barberini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII.⁷

The little Princess was nearly six months old when, on May 14, 1610, François Ravallac's poniard ended the career of her father, who may be described alliteratively as able, affable, ambitious, audacious, and amorous. He was succeeded by his minor son, Louis XIII, under the regency of Queen Marie de' Medici, whose defects of character her husband had viewed with foreboding.⁸ During her government, in which her worthless favorites played the controlling part, France lapsed again into the anarchy from which she had been raised by Henry IV's determined measures. Her regency was ended by Louis XIII in 1617, when he grasped the reins of government in his own incapable hands. Henrietta Maria's childhood was passed in the midst of court intrigues, political squabbles, persecutions of the Huguenots, wars, revolts, and the rise to power of Cardinal de Richelieu, whose iron will ultimately elevated France to the forefront of European nations.⁹

In 1623 two young Englishmen calling themselves prosaically John and Thomas Smith passed through Paris on their way to Madrid. Here "John Smith" caught a brief glimpse of his future wife, Princess Henrietta Maria, at a Court Masque.¹⁰ He was in reality Charles, Prince of Wales, who, accompanied by George Villiers, Marquess (later Duke) of Buckingham ("Thomas Smith"), was traveling incognito to Spain to woo King Philip IV's sister, the Infanta Maria. The marriage project fell through, however, and the two young men returned home, much to the relief and joy of the English people, who did not favor the Spanish match anyway.

Negotiations for an alliance were now opened with the Court of France. The story is quaintly told by a writer of the reign of Charles II:¹¹

⁷ Agnes Strickland, *Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest* (6 vol.; London, 1875), IV, 137.

⁸ M. Guizot and Mme. Guizot de Witt, *Nations of the World Series: France* (8 vol.; New York, 1902), IV, 6.

⁹ See especially, J. R. Moreton Macdonald, *A History of France* (3 vol.; New York, 1915), II, 134-178.

¹⁰ *The Reign of King Charles . . .* (London, 1655), p. 7: ". . . he delaid there one day where fortune entertained him with a sight of the Princess *Henrietta Maria* at a Court Masque; this view he stole undiscovered through the benefit of a false hair . . ."

¹¹ Francis Sandford, *A Genealogical History of the Kings of England . . . From the Conquest, Anno 1066 to the Year 1677* (London, 1683), p. 540.

Overtures are made for a Marriage with the Daughter of *France*, which King *James* breaks to his Council, who jointly applaud it; whereupon Parliament being again summoned, and the business propounded, it was entertained by them with an unanimous consent, and proposed that the Earl of *Holland* be forthwith sent to feel the Pulse of the *French* King in order to the Match, in whom was found a ready inclination; . . .

King Louis's pulse having been found normal, ambassadors were exchanged between him and King James, with the result that a marriage agreement was signed on November 10, 1624. James I did not live to welcome his French daughter-in-law, however, for he died at his Manor of Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by the Prince of Wales as Charles I. The royal couple were married by proxy in the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame at Paris, May 1, 1625, the Duke of Chevreuse (a cadet of the great House of Guise) acting for his kinsman, King Charles.¹² The ceremony was performed by Cardinal de Richelieu. The 15-year-old Queen embarked at Boulogne and arrived at Dover, where she was met by her 25-year-old bridegroom, and conducted to Canterbury. Here, on June 22, 1625, "the Royal Nuptials were most gloriously accomplished; thence with equal splendour they came to Gravesend; and thence by Barge to *Somerset* House. After a few days they removed to *Hampton* Court by reason that the Plague was now hot at *London*." ¹³

Henrietta Maria, who was the first French princess to marry an English king since Margaret of Anjou became Henry VI's wife in 1445, was described (in somewhat exaggerated terms) by a contemporary as follows: ". . . this daughter of France, this youngest branch of Bourbon, is of a more lovely and lasting complexion, a dark brown; she hath eyes that sparkle like stars; and for her physiognomy she may be said to be a mirror of perfection." Sir Simon d'Ewes, who went to Whitehall especially to see her, mentioned her "radiant and sparkling black eyes," which seem to have been her most striking characteristic.¹⁴ Her beauty was attested to even by one who did not cherish fond recollections of her; the great Earl of Clarendon wrote that "The

¹² The King's grandmother, Mary Queen of Scots, was the daughter of James V of Scotland and his French wife, Marie de Guise.

¹³ Sandford, *op. cit.*, pp. 540-541.

¹⁴ John Heneage Jesse, *Memoirs of the Court of England During the Reign of the Stuarts* . . . (6 vol.; Boston, [n.d.]), II, 311.

queen was a lady of great beauty, excellent wit and humour, and made him [Charles] a just return of noblest affections."¹⁵ One who did love her described her in glowing terms: "She was beautiful, kind, spiritual, familiar, good, generous, and liberal; she was honored by all her subjects and tenderly loved by her immediate servants."¹⁶ It is questionable if she was "honored by all her subjects" during her husband's lifetime; their whole-hearted respect for her did not come until late in her life, and was particularly exhibited on the occasion of her death.

The early years of the Queen's married life were unhappy. Her explosive temper and positive opinions, her quarrels with the King, whom she accused of meddling even in the smallest details of her domestic economy, her refusal to be present at his coronation on February 2, 1625/26, because it was performed according to Anglican rites, his dismissal of her French attendants, her Catholic religion, which made her husband's subjects fear and distrust her, were hardly conducive to harmony in the royal household. She fought with his favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, but in August, 1628, a certain John Felton, nursing private grievances, removed this thorn in her side by assassination. This unexpected event had the effect of bringing the royal couple together, so that within a short time there were no more devoted husband and wife in England.¹⁷

King Charles was handsome, highly educated, proficient in several languages, and possessed a polished manner and a knowledge of history, theology, mathematics, and the fine arts. He also had more than his share of the famous Stuart perversity and obstinacy. The statement by one authority¹⁸ that the Queen had a "shallow intellect" is belied by the assertion of another¹⁹ that she shared with her brother, Gaston, Duke of Orléans, a "passionate love of painting, taste in architecture, and scientific knowledge of music." Her early portraits, as well as contemporary

¹⁵ G. Huehns, ed., *Clarendon . . .* (London, 1955), p. 100.

¹⁶ Mme. de Motteville *Mémoires . . . The Camden Miscellany*, VIII, (Westminster, 1883), New Series XXXI, 19. The quaint 17th century French version reads: "Elle estoit belle, aymable, spirituelle, familière, bonne, jénereuse et libérale; elle estoit honorée de tous ses sujets et tendrement aymée de ses serveurs particuliers."

¹⁷ Sandford, *op. cit.*, p. 541; Maurice Ashley, *England in the Seventeenth Century* (London, 1954), p. 37; Churchill, *op. cit.*, 188.

¹⁸ *Pol. Hist. Eng.*, VII, 132.

¹⁹ Strickland, *op. cit.*, IV, 141.

descriptions, reveal her as an attractive young woman. Her actions during the trying period of the Civil War denominate her as a true daughter of the heroic and strong-willed Henry IV. She had none of the weakness of her mother, Marie de' Medici, and her spineless brother, Louis XIII. It is true that she was given to political intriguing, as her detractors assert, but it must be remembered that she was brought up in an atmosphere of intrigue and duplicity, arts in which her husband, Charles I, also excelled. In England her un-English name of Henrietta was seldom used by contemporary writers, who preferred to call her Queen Mary.²⁰ The character of both Charles and his consort was above reproach; they did not stoop to the immoral practices of their two kingly sons. This was one good trait which Henrietta Maria inherited from her mother, Queen Marie de' Medici, who was a highly moral woman for that age; ²¹ in this respect, she did not take after her father, Henry IV, whose illegitimate children were added to the ranks of the French nobility with noteworthy regularity.

Nine children were born to the English rulers: Charles, Duke of Cornwall, born and died May 13, 1629; Charles, Duke of Cornwall, later Prince of Wales, born May 29, 1630; Mary, Princess Royal, November 4, 1631; James, later Duke of York and Albany, October 15, 1633; Elizabeth, December 29, 1635; Anne, born March 17, 1636/37, died November 5, 1640; Katherine, born and died June 29, 1638/39; Henry, Duke of Gloucester, July 8, 1640; and Henrietta Anne, June 16, 1644.²² In the first year of the reign of her son, James II, an anonymous biographer of Henrietta Maria commented appreciatively on her ability to fill the royal nursery: "This was the service she did her King and his government, to bring him each year a prop of empire."²³ Years later, her maternal qualities were praised by her sons with whom she was not on good terms during their years of exile. Charles II wrote "that never any children had so good a mother," and James II declared her to excel in "all the good qualities of a good wife, a good mother, and a good Christian."²⁴

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 163. The English called her "Queen Henry," but the name was changed to Queen Mary by the King's order.

²¹ G. E. Young, *The Medici* (New York, 1933), p. 634.

²² Henry Murray Lane, *The Royal Daughters of England* (London, 1910), I, 360-361.

²³ *The Life and Death of Henrietta Maria de Bourbon . . .* reprinted by George Smeeton (London, 1820), p. 13.

²⁴ I. A. Taylor, *The Life of Queen Henrietta Maria* (2 vol.; London, 1905), I, vi.

The Court of Charles and Henrietta Maria was the most splendid in Europe. It was graced by such artists as Anthony van Dyck and Peter Paul Rubens, both of whom received the honor of knighthood at His Majesty's hands; Ben Jonson, the Poet Laureate; his successor, Sir William Davenant, who, in 1649/50, believed himself to be Governor of Maryland;²⁵ Charlotte de la Tremoille, Countess of Derby, whose spirited defense of Lathom House against an attacking Parliamentary army in 1643 made her one of the heroines of the Civil War; the gallant young cavalier, Prince Rupert of the Rhine, the King's nephew, who was very nearly converted to Catholicism by the beautiful and persuasive Queen;²⁶ and Edmund Waller, the poet, who never tired of describing the Queen in exaggerated verse.

King Charles's complete lack of a sense of humor was more than compensated for by his consort's gaiety, vivacity, and wit. Indeed, she shocked the prudes of the realm by acting in Walter Montague's *The Shepherd's Complaint* (1631 or 1632) and other plays and ballets.²⁷ In 1634 William Prynne published a work entitled *Histrion-mastix*, which was a violent attack on the stage, and by implication he severely criticized Henrietta Maria for her active participation in court dramas. He was arrested and condemned to the pillory and suffered the loss of his ears. The Queen made every effort to save him from this cruel sentence. Edmund Ludlow, a bitter enemy of hers and of her family, and later a lieutenant-General under Cromwell, had few kind things to say about the reigning Stuarts, but in commenting on her vain endeavor to save Prynne he declared that she "deserves honourable mention, and she shall have it."²⁸

In 1632 the King paid a high compliment to his Queen. Sir George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore, was granted a considerable territory north of the Potomac River, in America. Out of deference to his sovereign, he left the naming of the Province to

²⁵ B. Howell Griswold, Jr., "A Maryland Governor Who Never Governed," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XXVIII (June, 1933), 101-118. Davenant was popularly supposed to be an illegitimate son of Shakespeare, a misconception he never attempted to dispel.

²⁶ Eva Scott, *Rupert, Prince Palatine* (New York, 1899), p. 30.

²⁷ William Drago Montague, *Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne . . .* (London, 1864), II, pp. 9-10.

²⁸ Gen. Ludlow's *Memoirs* were published in 1698-99. See Strickland, *op. cit.*, IV, 194-195. He was a cousin of Roger Ludlow, noted 17th century statesman of Connecticut. Other relatives were in Virginia and New York.

Charles, explaining that he had wished to call it something in honor of His Majesty, "but that he was deprived of that happiness there being already a Province in those parts called Carolana" (Carolina). The King, at the time straining to have Englishmen use Mary instead of the French, Henrietta Maria, proposed to name it in the Queen's honor, and asked: "What think you of Mariana?" Lord Baltimore didn't think much of it, pointing out that Mariana was "the name of a Jesuite that wrote against Monarchie."²⁹ Whereupon the King suggested *Terra Mariae* (Land of Mary), to which Baltimore assented,³⁰ and Maryland it has been to this day.

Queen Henrietta Maria seems to have had a connection with the Neale family of Charles County, Maryland. In 1636 James Neale, afterwards a prominent legislator and Councillor, settled in the Province with his wife, the former Anne Gill. Between 1644 and 1647 they went to Europe, he becoming a merchant in Spain and Portugal. An unconfirmed family tradition asserts that Madam Neale had been either Maid-of-Honor or Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Henrietta Maria.³¹ When we examine the chronology of the period, we are faced with certain difficulties in accepting the statement. If Anne (Gill) Neale were Maid-of-Honor, it must have been when she was *unmarried*, for she was in Maryland with her husband from 1636 to 1644. She could not have been the Queen's lady-in-waiting thereafter in England, for Henrietta Maria was living in exile in France from 1644 to 1660. It is possible that she spent the latter part of that 16-year period in the Queen's service in France, while her husband was engaged on several missions in the Iberian Peninsula for the Duke of York. In 1660 they settled permanently in Maryland, and James Neale

²⁹ Juan de Mariana, *De Rege et Regis* (Toleti, Spain, 1599).

³⁰ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland to the Present Day* (3 vol.; Baltimore, 1879), I, 51-52.

³¹ Hester Dorsey Richardson, in *Side-Lights on Maryland History* (2 vol.; Baltimore, 1913), II, 184, reports the story only as a family tradition. It is given as a positive fact if one can believe Alice Norris Parran in *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*, I (2 series; Baltimore, 1935), 209. Harry Wright Newman in *The Maryland Semmes and Kindred Families* (Baltimore, 1956), says (p. 288) that it has been stated "many times" that Madam Neale was a lady-in-waiting to the Queen. However, Dr. Jean Stephenson, of Washington, D. C., who investigated the family years ago, informed the author that Mrs. Richardson was the first to report the story, simply as a family tradition. It was not mentioned in 1912 by Christopher Johnson in his article "Neale Family of Charles County" in the *Md. Hist. Mag.* VII (June, 1912), 202-205. A seventeenth century ring which according to tradition was given by the Queen to Madame Neale is in the Md. Hist. Soc.

petitioned for the naturalization of his children who were born in Spain or Portugal. Their daughter, Henrietta Maria, born in 1647, certainly was named in the Queen's honor, and, it is said, was Her Majesty's goddaughter. This girl was twice married, firstly to Richard Bennett, and secondly to Col. Philemon Lloyd. As the latter's wife, on September 25, 1695, she patented a tract of 216 acres which she called "Henrietta Maria's Discovery." Thus the Queen, through her presumed goddaughter, had an indirect connection with the splendid old Lloyd plantation in Talbot County, Maryland.

The events which led to King Charles's downfall are well known and need not be recapitulated in detail here. His quarrels with the Puritans and with Parliament, his troubles with rebellious Scotland, his arbitrary rule from 1629 to 1640, his invasion of the sacred precincts of the House of Commons to arrest the five leaders of the opposition (an act which was instigated by Henrietta Maria), are all of historic record. It was during these critical times that the Queen showed her true mettle and loyalty and devotion to the King. Her influence over him was great, and much of the responsibility for his unfortunate actions must be attributed to her. But she did not desert him in his hour of need, and until his execution she steadfastly sought to serve him. Her undoubted courage was displayed in 1641 when rumors reached her that she and her children were to be abducted from or harmed at Oatlands Park, in Surrey, where they were then. The Queen summoned to her side all men capable of bearing arms, including the scullions in her kitchen. Placing herself in command, she sat up grimly all night awaiting the attempt to do her brood harm. Twenty horsemen were seen prowling nearby, but whether they were scared off by the display of force at the estate or were after other game, is unknown.³²

The flame of war burst over England on August 22, 1642, when, following an old feudal custom, King Charles unfurled the Royal Standard over Nottingham Castle in a symbolic ceremony summoning his loyal vassals to his assistance. The first battle with the Parliamentary army was fought at Edgehill two months later; it was an indecisive engagement. In the same year the Queen, on the pretext of taking her daughter, the Princess Royal,

³² McHenry Howard, "Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XVIII (Dec., 1923), 293.

³³ Strickland, *op. cit.*, IV, 208-209.

to the latter's husband, William II, Prince of Orange (whom Princess Mary had married by proxy in May 1641, when less than 10 years old), crossed to Holland, where she pawned her jewels in order to raise money for King Charles.

On January 19, 1642/3, Her Majesty, with shiploads of arms and munitions, left Scheveningen, on the Dutch coast near The Hague, for England. "The next day," wrote one of her companions, "... the Wind began to rise very high and about midnight, blew a fearfull and furious Storme, which with the intermissions of some showers (one day onely) Tuesday excepted, for six dayes together continued very vehement and terrible."³⁴ The Queen's calm demeanor and courageous bearing were not sufficient to still the panic which swept over her attendant ladies during this time of great peril. To her delight, these lovely creatures, believing that they were about to enter the Next World, blurted out sins which under ordinary conditions they would not have whispered to their Queen. They did not calm down until Her Majesty coolly remarked, "Comfort yourselves, my dears. Queens of England never drown."³⁵

On Thursday, February 16, 1642/3, the Queen boarded her vessel, the *Princess Royal of Great Britain*, and, with a convoy of ships, again sailed for England. She was bound for Newcastle, but off Scarborough the wind blew so heavily that she was forced to put in at Bridlington (sometimes, but erroneously, called Burlington Quay), where she landed on Wednesday, February 22. The royalist Earl of Newcastle, who was in the vicinity, sent an escort under the Marquess of Montrose to welcome her. Her Majesty formally reviewed the troops, who greeted her "with many hearty Acclamations and expressions of their Joyes."³⁶

The following day, four Parliamentary ships under Captain William Batten's command arrived in the bay and began to bombard the town. "One of these ships had done me the favour to flank the house, which fronted the pier," Henrietta Maria, with

³⁴ *A True Relation of the Queens Majesties Return out of Holland, and of Gods mercifull preservation of Her from those great dangers, wherein Her Royall Person was ingaged both by Sea and Land. Also, Her Majesties' Letter sent to the States about the stay of her Ammunition-Ship. Written by One in the same Storme, and Ship, with Her Majestie* (Printed at York by Stephen Bulkley, 1643, by speciall Command), pp. 3-4.

³⁵ Samuel R. Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War* (4 vol.; London, 1901), I, 93-94.

³⁶ *A True Relation of the Queens Majesties Return*, pp. 11-12, 14-15.

a fine touch of humor, subsequently wrote to the King, "and before I could get out of bed, the balls were whistling upon me in such style that you may easily believe I loved not such music."³⁷ Yet, in spite of the fact that she was under fire for the first time in her life, the Queen's courage did not fail her. Her attendants virtually forced her out of the house, to seek shelter in a ditch some distance from the village. To their consternation, she suddenly wheeled in the street and dashed back into the house. A moment later she emerged, bearing in her arms her lapdog, Mitte, which had been asleep on her bed. As she made her way to a point of safety, a sergeant was shot dead not twenty paces from her.³⁸ For two hours she and her attendants lay in the ditch, until the Parliamentarians retired under threat from the Dutch naval commander, Martin Harpertzoon Tromp, who had escorted her from Holland.

Riding horseback at the head of her troops, the Queen advanced on York, taking Tadcaster on the way.³⁹ "That Ancient City [York] received Her Majesty with many hearty welcoms, and shouts, and blessings accompanying Her all the way Shee went."⁴⁰

Military events in the South kept the Queen penned up in the North until early summer. Then, on June 22, 1643, Anthony Nicoll informed Lady Judith Barrington that "The Queen is certainly come to Newark [in Nottinghamshire] with 4,000 horse and foot; she left behind her 1,500 to face my Lord Fairfax"⁴¹ at Leeds, which party, I since hear, has been cutt off by Thomas Fairfax, so that Yorkshire is now clear" (*i. e.* of royalists).⁴² Meanwhile, two armies raced to greet her, one of them, a Parliamentary force under the Earl of Essex, with no friendly intentions. The other was commanded by her husband's nephew, the dashing

³⁷ Mary A. E. Green, *Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria* . . . (London, 1857), p. 167.

³⁸ Carola Oman, [Carola M. A. Lenanton], *Henrietta Maria* (London, 1936), p. 141; hereafter Lenanton. Churchill, *op. cit.*, II, 238-239.

³⁹ Strickland, *op. cit.*, IV, 222.

⁴⁰ *A True Relation to the Queens Majesties Return*, p. 19. At York she induced the Governor of Scarborough Castle to desert Parliament and espouse the royalist cause. (*Political Hist. of Eng.*, VII, 280.)

⁴¹ Ferdinando, 2nd Lord Fairfax of Cameron, and his son Thomas, later the 3rd Lord, were distinguished Parliamentary generals. Later generations of the Fairfax family were large Virginia landowners.

⁴² *Seventh Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, Part I, Report and Appendix (1877), p. 552a.

cavalry leader, Prince Rupert, who successfully kept himself between the Queen and Lord Essex. He met Henrietta Maria at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, where it is said they spent the night as the guests of Shakespeare's daughter. Mrs. Judith Hall. Escorted by the Prince, the Queen continued her march, and on July 13, 1643, at Edgehill, leading 3000 infantry and 30 squadrons of cavalry, some artillery, and many wagons of munitions, she had a dramatic reunion with her husband. The King, Queen, and Prince slept that night at Wroxton Abbey, and on the following day entered Oxford in triumph.⁴³

In the spring of 1644 two Parliamentary armies converged on Oxford, which was in danger of undergoing a long and irksome siege. In April the Queen retired to Exeter, in Devonshire, where, in Bedford House, she gave birth to a child two months later. Through a misunderstanding, the local clergyman gave thanks for the safe delivery of a boy. After dinner, however, the appalling discovery was made that the child was a girl,⁴⁴ who was later named by the King Henrietta Anne, after her mother and aunt, Anne of Austria, Queen-Regent of France (widow of King Louis XIII).

The Queen was now in dire straits. Her youthful beauty which looks proudly down upon us from van Dyck's canvases was gone. The birth of her youngest child had been a particularly difficult experience. Her family was scattered. Exeter was in danger of being attacked. She appealed to Lord Essex for a pass through his lines, but he indicated that her safety was of small concern to him. She has often been condemned for deserting her husband and children at this critical point in their fortunes, but the fact is she was broken in body and spirit, and was beset by a severe illness caused by her daughter's birth. But in addition to her deplorable physical condition, she had another thought—that she could be of more use to her husband in France, than in England, where she was in danger of being captured.⁴⁵

She was forced to leave her baby, who was placed in the care of Lady Dalkeith by the King, and, with one attendant, made her escape to the coast. She had many harrowing experiences, and

⁴³ Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 110-111; von Ranke, *op. cit.*, II, 374.

⁴⁴ *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, Part I, Report and Appendix (1874), p. 296.

⁴⁵ Lenanton, *op. cit.*, p. 160; Taylor, *op. cit.*, II, 307-308.

was very nearly captured. More than once she heard rewards offered for her head. Wan, haggard, and emaciated, she reached the coast and boarded a ship for France. A Parliamentary vessel spotted her, and gave chase. Again she showed her great courage, ordering the captain of her craft not to strike his colors, but, if necessary, to blow up the ship in order to avoid capture. Later, she regretted this order, which she regarded as selfish and un-Christian.⁴⁶ Eventually she arrived in France, where she was kindly received by her sister-in-law, the Queen-Regent. The description of her gaunt and unlovely appearance was graphically given by her friend, Madame de Motteville, in her *Mémoires*.⁴⁷ It appears, however, that while her beauty had been destroyed by the seriousness of her illness and the magnitude of her sufferings, she still had beautiful eyes, an admirable complexion, and a well-formed nose. Her mouth looked unusually large, due to the thinness of her face.

From her place of exile, Queen Henrietta Maria continued to labor incessantly in her husband's behalf. She contacted foreign governments in the hope of securing financial and military assistance. She robbed herself of funds in order to assist the King. Before the year 1646 was half over, however, Parliament had triumphed in the field. The King voluntarily placed himself in the hands of the Scots who, early in 1647, turned him over to his English enemies. In 1648 the Queen begged for permission to return home in order to share his imprisonment, but her request was ignored.⁴⁸ On January 30, 1648/49, Charles I stepped on the scaffold at Whitehall, and was beheaded. He died like a man, completely fearless to the very end. To the last he retained a keen appreciation of the sacrifices his wife had made for him. "Her sympathy with me in my afflictions," he wrote, "will make her virtues shine with greater lustre, as stars in the darkest nights, and assure the envious world, that she loves me, not my fortunes."⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Jesse, *op. cit.*, II, 370; Lenanton, *op. cit.*, p. 161.

⁴⁷ Published in the *Collections de Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France*, tome XXXVII, 126: "Cette princesse étoit fort défigurée par la grandeur de sa maladie et de ses malheurs, et n'avoit plus guère de marques de sa beauté passée. Elle avoit les yeux beaux, le teint admirable, et le nez bien fait. Il y avoit dans son visage agréable qu'elle se faisoit aimer de tout le monde; mais elle étoit maigre et petite; elle a avoit même la taille gâtée; et sa bouche, qui naturellement n'étoit pas belle, par la maigreur de son visage étoit devenue grande."

⁴⁸ Lenanton, *op. cit.*, pp. 193-194.

⁴⁹ *The Life and Death of Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, p. 29.

And how was the news received in Maryland, that province of Lord Baltimore's which had been named in honor of his Queen only 16½ years earlier? Deputy-Governor Greene, acting in the temporary absence of Governor William Stone, lost no time in issuing the following proclamation:⁵⁰

Whereas Charles of blessed memory King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c lately deceased These are to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, and in especial to all and singular the Inhabitants of this Province of Maryland that his eldest sonne Charles the most renowned Prince of Wales the vndoubted rightful heire to all his ffathers dominions is hereby pclaymed King Charles the second of England Scotland France & Ireland defender of the ffaith &c Long live King Charles the second. Given at St. Maries this 15th of November 1649.

THO^s GREENE.

Unfortunately, the Province's allegiance to the young monarch was short-lived. Governor Stone, on his return to the seat of the colonial government, was forced by the Maryland Puritans to disavow his deputy's act and to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Commonwealth, which was now headed by Oliver Cromwell.⁵¹

The King's death was a blow from which Henrietta Maria never fully recovered. She continued to live in France, in such greatly reduced circumstances that she was forced to appeal to Cromwell through the half-interested Cardinal Mazarin for payment of her dowry. The crowning humiliation came with the Lord Protector's caustic comment that she, having never been crowned Queen, had no claim on England.⁵²

The Queen's family had varied fortunes during their exile. Her youngest daughter, Henrietta Anne, was smuggled out of England in 1646 by the Countess of Morton (formerly Lady Dalkeith, to whom she had been handed by the King), and was reared by Henrietta Maria as a Roman Catholic. Her son, Charles II, after a heroic attempt to recover his father's throne (1651), was a wanderer in Europe. Her second son, James, Duke of York, fought gallantly in the French Army under the illustrious Marshal Turenne and in the Spanish Army under his kins-

⁵⁰ *Arch. Md. Proceedings of the Council, 1636-1667* (1885), pp. 243-244.

⁵¹ Griswold, *loc. cit.*, 114.

⁵² François Voltaire, *The Age of Louis XIV*, Martyn P. Pollack, trans. *Everyman's Library* No. 780 (New York, 1935), pp. 54-55; Lenanton, *op. cit.*, p. 254; Strickland, *op. cit.*, IV, 298-299.

man, the great Prince of Condé. Her third son, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, quarrelled with his mother when she unsuccessfully attempted to convert him to Catholicism, fought the Spaniards in 1658, and died in London on September 13, 1660, a few months after the Restoration. Her daughter, Mary, Princess Royal, gave birth to a son, William III, Prince of Orange (afterwards King of England), in 1650, just after the death of her husband, Prince William II; the Princess died in London, December 24, 1660. Princess Elizabeth, the Queen's second daughter, who was noted for her gentle disposition and her excellent knowledge of classical languages, died of a broken heart at Carisbrooke Castle, September 8, 1650, aged less than 15 years.

But in 1660 the Commonwealth came to an end, and Charles II was restored to his father's throne. He arrived in London, May 29, 1660. Later in the year Queen Henrietta Maria, accompanied by her pretty 16-year-old daughter, Henrietta Anne, arrived in the capital where she was received with much ceremony. Her compatriot, Lady Derby (*née* Charlotte de la Tremoille), reported that the Queen's return was greeted "with the acclamations of the whole nation. I saw her on her arrival and kissed her hand . . . Her Majesty charms all who see her, and her courtesy cannot be enough praised. She has constantly received visitors since she came, without having kept her room."⁵³ She was described by that inveterate gossip, Samuel Pepys, in his journal for November 22, 1660, as "a very plain little old woman, and nothing more in her presence in any respect nor garb than any ordinary woman."⁵⁴ Although the diarist and Navy official took due note of Princess Henrietta Anne's good looks, he loyally commented that she was not as handsome as Mrs. Pepys, who was in attendance on the Queen. Only three days earlier, in faraway Maryland, King Charles II's accession was proclaimed by Governor Philip Calvert, who concluded with: "God Save the King and the Lord Proprietary."⁵⁵ On April 23, 1662, King Charles was crowned, and at the end of the following month he married Princess Catharine, of Braganza, daughter of the late King John IV, of Portugal.⁵⁶ Henceforth, Henrietta Maria was known as the Queen Mother.

⁵³ Taylor, *op. cit.*, II, 517-518.

⁵⁴ Henry S. Wheatley, ed., *The Diary of Samuel Pepys* (9 vol.; London, 1893), I, 209.

⁵⁵ *Arch. Md., Proceedings of the Council*, 1637-67, p. 393.

⁵⁶ There is another indirect American connection here. When Queen Catharine's

Early in 1661 she went to Paris to be present at the marriage of her youngest daughter, Henrietta Anne, to Louis XIV's younger brother, Philippe, Duke of Orléans (March 30, 1661), but in the summer of 1662 she was back in London, where she took up her residence at Somerset House. A few months later Pepys reported rumors that she was married to the unpleasant and dissolute Earl of St. Albans (Henry Jermyn, Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury), who had faithfully attended her since 1628,⁵⁷ but there is no evidence to support the allegation.⁵⁸ Her Majesty's health began to decline in 1665, and on June 24 of that year she left England forever, to seek the clearer climate of France. On September 13, 1665, Pepys, whose initial impression of her appearance had not been very favorable, as we have seen, commented that he saw "a very fine picture of the Queen Mother, when she was young, by Van Dike; a very good picture, and a lovely, sweet face."⁵⁹

The Queen died at her château at Colombes, near Paris, Tuesday morning, August 31, 1669, when she was less than 60 years of age. Her remains were conveyed to the convent of Chaillot, which she had founded in 1651, and from there they were taken to the Abbey Church of St. Denis, five miles north of Paris, and laid to rest with her ancestors, September 12, 1669.⁶⁰

Numerous portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria are in existence, painted by Sir Anthony van Dyck, Gerard van Honthorst, Daniel Mytens (all of whom were at one time or another court painters to Charles I and Henrietta Maria), and others. They are to be found in England, Ireland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Germany, the United States, and elsewhere.⁶¹ A likeness, painted late in her life by the French artist, Claude le Fevre, shows how rapidly she had aged during the period of her troubles.⁶² In Washington the

brother, King Pedro II, of Portugal, was married by proxy at Heidelberg in 1687, the nuptial oration was delivered by Prof. Dr. Johannes Laurentius Crollius, great-great-uncle of Jacob Revercomb, of Shenandoah Co., Va. See the present writer's two articles: "A Hessian Pedigree: Crollius of Marburg," *The American Genealogist*, XXI (1945), 251 (and footnote 21), and "Origin of the Revercombs of Virginia," *Va. Mag.*, XLIII (1955), pp. 76-83.

⁵⁷ *Pepys' Diary*, II, 407.

⁵⁸ Vicary Gibbs, ed. *The Complete Peerage* (13 vol.; New York, 1929), VII, 86.

⁵⁹ *Pepys' Diary*, V, 71.

⁶⁰ *The Life and Death of Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, pp. 34-35.

⁶¹ Emil Schaeffer, ed., *Van Dyke, Des Meisters Gemälde in 537 Abbildungen* (Stuttgart and Leipzig, 1909), pp. 333, 334, 354, 373, 374, 418, 457, 471; Lenanton, *op. cit.*; Donough O'Brien, *History of the O'Briens* (London, 1949), pp. 214, 260.

⁶² Lenanton, *op. cit.*

National Gallery of Art has a full-length picture of her with her dwarf, Sir Jeffery Hudson, and her pet monkey, Pug; it is a Van Dyck.⁶³ On the several likenesses of her owned by the Maryland Historical Society, a seated portrait, a copy of van Dyck, hangs in the hallway leading to the library.⁶⁴ The State House at Annapolis possesses a Mytens portrait of her.

Queen Henrietta Maria has had a remarkably varied posterity. She was the mother of two Kings of England, Charles II and James II, and grandmother of three English sovereigns, William III, Mary II, and Anne; a Queen of Spain, Maria Louisa of Orléans (the pathetic first wife of the mentally decayed and last of the Spanish Habsburgs, King Charles I); and the first Queen of Sardinia, Anne-Marie of Orléans, wife of King Victor Amadeus II. From the last-named were descended the unfortunate King Louis XVI of France and Navarre, whose head was removed 144 years after a like fate had caught up with his ancestor, Charles I, of England; and the late Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, who was regarded by the Jacobites as the rightful King of England. In January 1698/9 Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, married Lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edward Henry Lee, 1st Earl of Lichfield, by his wife, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, illegitimate daughter of King Charles II by the notorious Barbara Villiers, Lady Castlemaine, and granddaughter of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. From this union have sprung George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, Va., grandson of Martha Washington and adopted son and biographer of our first President; Charles Benedict Calvert, of Prince George's County, Maryland, founder of the first agricultural research college in America (now part of the University of Maryland), and Member of Congress from 1861 to 1863; George Henry Calvert, poet, biographer, essayist, and Mayor of Newport, Rhode Island; the Baronets Eden, of Maryland; and the former British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, K. G.⁶⁵

The visitor from Maryland will never have an opportunity to stand in reverence before the tomb of his State's royal patroness.

⁶³ National Gallery of Art, *Paintings and Sculpture from the Kress Collection* (Washington, 1956), pp. 70-73.

⁶⁴ Anna Wells Rutledge, "Portraits Painted before 1900 in the Collection of the Maryland Historical Society," *Md. Hist. Mag.* XLI (March, 1946), 25, 297.

⁶⁵ Milton Rubincam, "The Royal Ancestors of George Washington Parke Custis," *Va. Mag.*, LXV (April, 1957), 222-225.

In October 1793, the Revolutionary authorities carried out a senseless decree of the French National Convention. The tombs in the Abbey Church of St. Denis were invaded and the remains of the Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses of France, who had ruled that country for nearly a thousand years, were torn from their coffins and hurled into two trenches. On the 16th of the month the coffin of Her late Majesty Queen Henrietta Maria of England was taken from the mausoleum and her body cast into one of the trenches, over which was subsequently poured quicklime in order to hasten the process of decomposition.⁶⁶ The head of the Calvert family of Maryland at that time was George Calvert, of Riverdale, Prince George's County, who was blissfully unaware that the sanctuary of his royal great-great-great-great-grandmother was being desecrated.

⁶⁶ [anonymous] *The History of Paris* . . . (3 vol.; Paris: A and W. Galignani, 1825), III, 409.

A NOTE ON THE FREE SCHOOL IDEA IN COLONIAL MARYLAND

By CLARA P. McMAHON

ONE of the most widely accepted (and used) definitions of the term "free school" in colonial Maryland is the one which makes it synonymous with the liberal arts. This definition can perhaps be traced to the late Basil Sollers' essay on "Education in Colonial Maryland" which appeared in the U. S. Bureau of Education Circular of Information, No. 2 (1894), *Contributions to American Educational History*, edited by Herbert Baxter Adams, in which Dr. Sollers makes these statements:

I am inclined to believe that "free-school" in this country was used as a compound name indicating a certain grade of instruction, such as we would call "liberal" without assigning to the adjective any descriptive force whatever. The term was imported as a whole. Doubtless "free" was originally descriptive, but of what quality it described is not so evident. It may have been a translation of "libera schola", school for liberal studies; or it may have been analogous to free chapel (*libera capella*) which Giles Jacobs' New Law Dictionary, 1750, defines as "a chapel, so called, because it is exempt from the jurisprudence of the Diocesan. Those chapels are properly free chapels which are of the King's foundation and by him exempted from the ordinary's visitations." In the latter view to which I am inclined, "free schools" would stand contrasted with the schools attached to monasteries. To clear up the subject a critical study of the early use of the words in England is necessary; it is certain, however, that "free" as applied to schools in this country was not synonymous with gratuitous, though it is not denied that some free schools may have given gratuitous instruction.¹

Mary C. Cain in her study of the normal school in Maryland ²

¹ Sollers, *loc. cit.*, p. 20. Two years after this essay appeared, Arthur F. Leach published the results of a study such as Sollers had suggested, in his volume entitled *English Schools at the Reformation: 1546-48* (Westminster, 1896). His hypothesis, now accepted by scholars as the most plausible, holds that a free school in England was one where no payment was made for tuition fees. When liberal education was meant to be described as given in a school, the word *liberals* was used, not *libera*. Leach, *op. cit.*, p. 113.

² Mary Clough Cain. *The Historical Development of State Normal Schools for White Teachers in Maryland*. Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 824 (N. Y., 1941), p. 4.

follows along with this definition of free school as do Charles William Sommerville in his unpublished biography of Maryland's colonial governor, Francis Nicholson,³ and John Walton in his article on Governor Nicholson.⁴

This short comment is not intended to refute this aspect of the meaning of free school, but merely to point out that a liberal arts education may not have been the only thing the colonists here associated with the free school when they used the term. Had this been so, it would then be reasonable to assume that when mention was made of any school intended to provide a liberal education, the school would have been called free without any other title. The literature shows otherwise, however. For example, a Ralph Crouch is said to have come to Maryland around 1639 and to have opened "schools for teaching humanities," probably the first of their kind, according to Sollers.⁵ That same terminology—school for humanities—was used again in a letter from a Jesuit priest to his superior when he wrote of the educational activities of his order in the Maryland countryside.⁶ When citizen Augustine Herrman's will was probated in 1686, the contents revealed that he had bequeathed some of his "Estates . . . for the Use & propagation & propriety of a ffree Donative Scoole and Colledge . . ." ⁷ Since "Donative" was commonly understood to mean a school devoted to the study of the work of Donatus, a fourth-century author of a Latin grammar textbook destined to become so popular that its students were known for centuries as "Donatists," Herrman must have intended to provide a liberal education *free of tuition charge* when he stipulated his school to be free.⁸

³ Charles William Sommerville, *The Life of General Francis Nicholson*. Unpublished biography in the Johns Hopkins Library, pp. 150-151.

⁴ John Walton. "Francis Nicholson, Friend of Libraries," *Ex Libris* XIV, No. 4 (December, 1955).

⁵ *Loc. cit.*, p. 16.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Will of Augustine Herrmann of Bohemia Manor, edited by Gilbert Cope in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XV (1891), 321-326.

⁸ In a study of the colonial schools of Virginia, references were found to sixteen different pastors who taught a school or tutored in the homes of the planters. The term "classical school" was used in some of these references; for example, Nicholas Cabell attended the "classical school of Reverend James Maury of Albemarle," and "a dominie . . . Reverend John Cameron, D.D. . . . long taught a select classical school." Guy Wells, *Parish Education in Colonial Virginia, Teachers College Contributions to Education*, No. 138 (N. Y., 1923), p. 25.

When the Act of 1696 was finally passed in Maryland under the leadership of Governor Nicholson and others, its intent was to provide "a certain place or places for a free school or schools or a place of study of Latine Greek Writeing and the like . . ." ⁹ The first school was to be established at Annapolis ("Ann Arundell Town upon Seaverne River") and named King William's School, the second at Oxford (or elsewhere, on the Eastern Shore, at the discretion of the governing board), and, as funds increased, in other counties. A self-perpetuating corporation was to control the schools. That in the mind of at least one of the adherents of this free school movement in Maryland was present the understanding that free meant some gratuitous as well as liberal education, we can cite one John Stanley, who was given in 1697 the place of crier in the provincial court when he promised to give the proceeds of his office for the first two years to the funds for the free school. His reason? He remembered the advantages which he had received from a *charitable* education in England.¹⁰

One other incident seems to support my belief that something in addition to merely a liberal education was implied by the word free when applied to schools in seventeenth-century Maryland. Sir Thomas Lawrence, secretary of the Provincial Court under Governor Nicholson, writing on March 27, 1697, used the adjective "publick" to describe the proposed schools.¹¹ While this undoubtedly may have been a reflection of English usage (a school established under the authority of a governmental agency, with the care of the school delegated to a body or a corporation), nevertheless I am convinced that Sir Lawrence was thinking of schools in which provision would be made for some poor children who were unable to pay for instruction in the liberal arts. Only a few years later, the Act of 1723 was amended to require the master of every public school to teach as many poor children *gratis* as the Visitors ordered, or to forfeit his position immediately.¹²

This substitution of public for free school was not a sudden one by any means, either in Maryland or Virginia. When the

⁹ *Archives of Maryland*, XIX (1693-97), 420-426.

¹⁰ Sollers, *loc. cit.*, p. 93.

¹¹ *Archives of Maryland*, XXI, 77-79.

¹² Sollers, *loc. cit.*, p. 26.

Bishop of London issued his Query in 1724¹³ to the parish ministers in Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, asking "Have you in your Parish any Public school for the instruction of youth? If you have, is it endowed? and who is the Master?" the ministers understood the term to mean simply a school open without charge to at least some of the children in the community where it was located, supported either by endowment, occasional gifts, or taxation.¹⁴

Within this framework, then, I believe we can safely say that a free school in Maryland in the seventeenth century was meant to be, in the eyes of its staunch supporters, Governor Nicholson, Thomas Lawrence and others, a public school where instruction would be offered in the liberal arts free of charge to at least some children whose parents were unable to pay tuition.

¹³ William Stevens Perry, *Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church* (2 vol.; Hartford, Conn., 1870), I, 261.

¹⁴ Guy Wells, *op. cit.*, p. 32. See also the study by William Maddox, *The Free School Idea in Virginia before the Civil War*, Teachers College Contributions to Education, No. 93 (N. Y., 1918).

FREIGHT RATES IN THE MARYLAND
TOBACCO TRADE: APPENDIX

By JOHN M. HEMPHILL, II

(Continued from March)

TABLE OF FREIGHT RATE NOTICES FROM THE LAND

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
22 Aug 1705	Richard Johnson	<i>Providence Galley</i> of Md.
7 Sep 1705	James Bradley	<i>Ursula</i>
12 Sep 1705	John Race	<i>South River Merchant</i>
6 Sep 1705	Benjamin Phillips	<i>John and Margaret</i>
10 Sep 1705	Richard Sprackling	<i>Debtford</i>
27 Sep 1705	Henry Gravenor	<i>James and Elizabeth</i>
5 Nov 1705	Francis Watson	<i>West River Merchant</i>
21 Nov 1705	Thomas Cleeves	<i>Panther</i>
23 Jan 1705/06	W ^m Boulton	<i>Betty</i> (pink)
23 Jan 1705/06	William Holeman	<i>Globe</i>
23 Jan 1705/06	Richard Fulton	<i>John & Richard</i>
29 Mar 1706	Samuell Richardson	<i>Faulkener</i>
29 Apr 1706	John Hunking	<i>Owners Adventure</i> (briganteen)
13 Jun 1706	Richard Smart	<i>Speedwell</i> (sloop)
12 Jun 1706	John Sharp	<i>David & Sarah</i>
22 Aug 1706	John Pinnell	<i>Providence</i> (briganteen)
30 Apr 1707	Ralph Reed	<i>Coleman Friggott</i>
3 May 1707	John Fish	<i>Goodwin Friggett</i>
30 Jun 1707	Peter Daile	<i>William</i> , 120 tons 2 guns, 14 men
28 Jun 1707	Dan ^l Watts	<i>Ann Arundel</i> , 210 tons, 18 guns, 30 men
3 Jan 1707/08	John Reas	<i>South River Merch^t</i>
25 Feb 1707/08	John Gill	<i>William & Mary</i>
26 Feb 1707/08	Rich ^d Sprackling	<i>Debtford</i>
5 Mar 1707/08	Sam ^l Richardson	<i>Falconar</i>
10 Mar 1707/08	Ralph Reed	<i>Coleman Friggott</i>
11 Mar 1707/08	Jn ^o Booge	<i>Daniel</i>
18 Mar 1707/08	Henry Gravenor	<i>James and Eliz^a</i>
9 Apr 1708	John Welsh	<i>Hope for Betty</i>
27 Apr 1708	W ^m Dowel	<i>Maryland Merch^t</i>
16 Jun 1708	Rich ^d Johnson	<i>Ric^d & James</i>
19 Jun 1708	Francis Wasson	<i>West River Merch^t</i>
21 Jun 1708	Thomas Cleeves	<i>Golden Lyon</i>
21 Jun 1708	James Bradley	<i>Ursula</i>
23 Jun 1708	Edw ^d Burford	<i>Unity</i>

RECORDS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, 1705-1762

LIBER W. T. No. 2, 1702-1708

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
—	£14/ton	convoy
South River	£15/ton	
South River	£15/ton	
South River	£16/ton	
South River	£15/ton	
Severn River	£15/ton	
—	£15/ton	
Herring Bay	£15/ton	<i>Note</i>
Severn River	£15/ton	
Herring Bay	£15/ton	
South River	£15/ton	
—	£15/ton	
—	£15/ton	
West River	£15/ton	
Severn River	£15/ton	to David Dennis
Annapolis	£14/ton	
Annapolis	£17/ton	fetch'd
	£16 10s./ton	delivered
South River	£16/ton	to John Goodwin
West River	£16/ton	<i>Note</i>
Patuxent River	£16/ton	
South River	£16/ton	
South River	£16/ton	
Severn River	£16/ton	to David Dennis
Severn River	£16/ton	to John Falconar
Herring Bay	£17/ton	<i>Note</i>
	£18/ton	
South River	£15/ton	to Arden Carleton
Severn River	£16/ton	
South River	£15/ton	to Henry Offley
Herring Bay	£16/ton	
South River	£16/ton	to Isaac Milner
West River	£15/ton	
Herring Bay	£15/ton	liberty
	£14/ton	if delivered
South River	£16/ton	
Patapsco River	£14/ton	to John Hyde & Isaac Milner
	£15/ton	liberty <i>Note</i>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
30 Jun 1708	John Pine	<i>Prosperous Anne</i>
3 Jul 1708	Dan ^l Groom	<i>Hester</i>
8 Jul 1708	Anthony Martin	<i>Mansell Friggott</i>
8 Jul 1708	Henry Hubbard	<i>Dove</i>
10 Jul 1708	Henry Hubbard	<i>Dove</i>
16 Jul 1708	Edmond Longbotham	<i>Leviathan</i>
19 Jul 1708	Edw ^d Burford	<i>Unity</i>
23 Aug 1708	John Blake	<i>Queen Anne Galley</i>
18 Oct 1708	Ephraim Stephyns	<i>Thos and Sarah (pink)</i>
1 Nov 1708	Walter Hoxton	<i>Fame</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
1 Jun 1709	John Fish	<i>Batchelor</i>
17 Jun 1711	Charles Broadwater	<i>Robert & John</i>
9 Feb 1711/12	William Ellis	<i>William and John</i>
16 Feb 1711/12	Jeremiah Sampson	<i>Colchester Adventure</i>
13 Mar 1711/12	John Reas	<i>South River Merchant</i>
25 Mar 1712	Benj ^a Jerome	<i>Thomas</i>
17 Apr 1712	Thomas Peighin	<i>Coleman Friggott</i>
27 Apr 1712	Francis Wasson	<i>Richard and Margt</i>
27 Apr 1712	Charles Broadwater	<i>Robert and John</i>
1 May 1712	George Westgarth	<i>West River Merchant</i>
1 May 1712	Edw ^d Phillips	<i>Chiswick</i>
5 May 1712	W ^m Holeman	<i>Globe</i>
6 May 1712	Roger Laming	<i>Cheseapeak Friggatt</i>
28 May 1712	John Carpenter	<i>Brigantine Grundy</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
7 Feb 1712/13	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah & Sarah</i>
4 Feb 1712/13	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
11 Apr 1713	William Ellis	<i>Will: & Jon</i>
29 Apr 1713	Joseph Atkinson	<i>James</i>
30 Apr 1713	John Reas	<i>South River Merch</i>
30 Apr 1713	Thomas Peighin	<i>Coleman Friggott</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Beards Creek, South River	£15/ton	
Herring Bay	£15/ton	to Sam ^{ll} Groom
South River	£14/ton	<i>Note</i>
South River	£15/ton	liberty
South River	£14/ton	to Robert Wise or liberty
Beards Creek, South River	£14/ton	convoy
Patapsco River	£12 10s./ton	to John Hyde & Issac Milner
	£13/ton	liberty <i>Note</i>
South River	£10/ton	
South River	£16/ton	<i>Note</i>
Severn River	£16/ton	

LIBER PK, 1708-1712

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£16/ton	
Herring Bay	£12/ton	delivered } fetched } to John Hyde only
	£13/ton	
West River	£14/ton	to London
South River	£16/ton	to Isaac Milner
South River	£14/ton	"north about," <i>Note</i>
South River	£14/ton	also "north about"
Severn River	£12/ton	
West River	£12/ton	
Herring Bay	£12/ton	to Capt. John Hyde
West River	£12/ton	to London
South River	£10/ton	to Henry Offley
	£11/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£11/ton	to London
South River	£12/ton	to London
South River	£11/ton	to Thomas Bond
	£12/ton	liberty

LIBER IB No 2, 1712-1718

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£8/ton	"New Gage," liberty
Herring Bay	£8/ton	to England
	£9/ton	to Holland
West River	£8/ton	
South River	£8/ton	
South River	£8/ton	
Severn River	£8/ton	"new guage"

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
30 Apr 1713	George Westgarth	<i>West River Merchant</i>
2 May 1713	Charles Broadwater	<i>Robert & John</i>
6 May 1713	James Bradley	<i>Ursulla</i>
8 May 1713	William Hollman	<i>Globe</i>
25 May 1714	Isaac Scarth	<i>Jonathan and Anne</i>
31 May 1714	William Holeman	<i>Globe</i>
11 Jun 1714	Stephen Robins	<i>Josiah</i>
29 Oct 1714	William Ellis	<i>William & John</i>
1 Feb 1714/15	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
9 Mar 1714/15	Jos Beezly	<i>Baltimore</i>
9 Mar 1714/15	Jeremiah Sampson	<i>Colchester Adventure</i>
9 Mar 1714/15	Stephen Yoakly	<i>South River Merch^t</i>
1 Jun 1715	Hugh Arbuthnott	<i>Fortune</i>
15 Jun 1715	John Pinnell	<i>Rachel</i>
26 Sep 1715	Matthew Willson	<i>Briganteen Experiment</i>
15 Sep 1715	Andrew Scott	<i>Jonathan Galley</i>
17 Dec 1715	Joseph Beezley	<i>Charles</i>
22 Dec 1715	Mark Noble	<i>Gawin</i>
23 Dec 1715	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
27 Dec 1715	Charles Wheale	<i>Gilbert</i>
28 Dec 1715	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
11 Jan 1715/16	William Thompson	<i>Prudent Mary</i>
5 Feb 1715/16	William Holeman	<i>Globe</i>
13 Feb 1715/16	Thomas Peighin	<i>Coleman ffriggott</i>
12 Apr 1716	William Ellis	<i>W^m and Jⁿ</i>
16 Apr 1716	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah and Sarab</i>
16 Apr 1716	Isaac Scarth	<i>Jonathan & Ann</i>
5 May 1716	Jeremiah Sampson	<i>Colchester Adventure</i>
14 Jul 1716	Thomas Creed	<i>Fforward Galley</i>
5 Jan 1716/17	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
9 Jan 1716/17	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
10 Jan 1716/17	George Curling	<i>Fortune</i>
22 Jan 1716/17	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah and Sarab</i>
28 Jan 1716/17	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
28 Jan 1716/17	Robert Noble	<i>Gawin</i>
31 Jan 1716/17	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
31 Jan 1716/17	Daniel Mande	<i>Hopewell</i>
2 Apr 1717	Daniell Watts	<i>Globe</i>
27 Mar 1717	John Burton	<i>Henry</i>
10 Apr 1717	Joseph Dunn	<i>Bird Galley</i>
20 May 1717	William Ellis	<i>W^m and John</i>
4 Nov 1717	Henry Ramsey	<i>Experiment</i>
19 Nov 1717	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
West River	£8/ton	"new guage"
Herring Bay	£8/ton	"new guage," <i>Note</i>
Severn River	£8/ton	
Herring Bay	£8/ton	"new guage"
South River	£6/ton	
Chesapeake Bay	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
Herring Bay	£6/ton	
Severn River	£6/ton	
South River	£5/ton	liberty <i>Note</i>
Chesapeake Bay	£6/ton	
Great Choptank River	£6/ton	fetchd
	£5/ton	delivered
Severn River	£8/ton	to London, 5s.
		discount for delivery
South River	£5/ton	to John Forward
	£6/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
West River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
Herring Bay	£6/ton	
Severn River	£6/ton	liberty
South River	£4/ton	<i>Note</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
Patapsco River	£6/ton	liberty to London
Herring Bay	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£7/ton	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
22 Nov 1717	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah and Sarah</i>
25 Nov 1717	William Torver	<i>Recovery</i>
7 Dec 1717	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
28 Jan 1717/18	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
28 Jan 1717/18	Robert Noble	<i>Gawin</i>
31 Jan 1717/18	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
31 Jan 1717/18	Daniell Mande	<i>Hopewell</i>
6 Feb 1717/18	Joseph Dunn	<i>Bird Galley</i>
10 Feb 1717/18	William Torver	<i>Recovery</i>
15 Feb 1717/18	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah and Sarah</i>
24 Feb 1717/18	Thomas Apps	<i>Colchester Adventure</i>
28 Feb 1717/18	Jn ^o Burton	<i>Henry</i>
21 May 1718	William Ellis	<i>William and John</i>
6 Jun 1718	Archibald Paterson	<i>George</i>
22 Jul 1718	Richard Hinton	<i>Anne Galley</i>
5 Jan 1718/19	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
6 Jan 1718/19	William Torver	<i>Recovery</i>
20 Jan 1718/19	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
26 Jan 1718/19	Jeremiah Lizland	<i>Samuel Ffriggott</i>
9 Feb 1718/19	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
24 Feb 1718/19	Samuel Read	<i>Susannah & Sarah</i>
2 Mar 1718/19	William Richardson, Jr.	<i>West River Merchant</i>
23 Apr 1719	Phillip Wilkinson	<i>Jane</i>
27 Apr 1719	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
30 Apr 1719	Samuel Read	<i>Susannah and Sarah</i>
1 May 1719	George Westgarth	<i>Susannah</i>
1 May 1719	William Torver	<i>Recovery</i>
7 May 1719	William Mudge	<i>Ann Arund^{ll}</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
22 May 1719	John Carpenter	<i>Colchester Adventure</i>
8 Jun 1719	Edwin Tompkins	<i>Worcisster</i>
16 Jul 1719	Stephen Bull	<i>Eliza</i>
19 Aug 1719	Henry Sampson	<i>Experiment</i>
4 Sep 1719	William Greenwood	<i>Margaret</i>
5 Jan 1719/20	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
25 Jan 1719/20	William Torver	<i>Recovery</i>
26 Jan 1719/20	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
26 Jan 1719/20	Peter Wills	<i>Susannah and Sarah</i>
19 Feb 1719/20	Phillip Wilkinson	<i>Jane</i>
15 Mar 1719/20	John Pine	<i>Prosperous Anne</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
West River	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
Severn River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	
Herring Bay	£6/ton	
South River	£6/ton	
South River	£4/ton	<i>Note</i>
South River	£5/ton	delivered
	£6/ton	fetched, liberty
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
West River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	liberty
West River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
West River	£6/ton	change of rate
Severn River	£6/ton	change of rate
Herring Bay	£6/ton	

LIBER C.W. N^o 1, 1719-1722

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£6/ton	
Severn River	£6/ton	
South River	£5 10s./ton	delivered
Severn River	£7/ton	delivered
	£8/ton	"Rowled by the ships Saylors"
Severn River	£8/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
7 Apr 1720	Jethro Brown	<i>Henritta Galley</i>
30 Apr 1720	W ^m Richardson, Jr.	<i>West River Merchant</i>
5 May 1720	Browning Elliott	<i>Hart ffrig^t</i>
10 May 1720	William Mudge	<i>Joseph and Mary</i>
10 May 1720	Joseph Attkinson	<i>Severn</i>
11 Jun 1720	Samuel Keate	<i>Elizabeth</i>
15 Jun 1720	Henry Man	<i>Mary and Elizabeth</i>
24 Sep 1720	John Perryman	<i>Alentego</i>
29 Sep 1720	John Jones	<i>John and William</i>
22 Nov 1720	Henry Sampson	<i>Experiment</i>
29 Nov 1720	Thomas Apps	<i>Owners Goodwill</i>
14 Dec 1720	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
29 Dec 1720	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
31 Dec 1720	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
5 Jan 1720/21	Charles Lucas	<i>Hopewell</i>
23 Jan 1720/21	Darby Lux	<i>Gilbert</i>
2 Feb 1720/21	Thomas Apps	<i>Owners Goodwill</i>
13 Feb 1720/21	William Rennolls	<i>Adventure</i>
21 Mar 1720/21	Stephen Tucker	<i>Young Princess Carolina</i>
28 Mar 1721	Darby Lux	<i>Gilbert</i>
6 Apr 1721	Joseph Atkinson	<i>Severn</i>
11 Apr 1721	Peter Wills	<i>Booth</i>
22 Apr 1721	Samuel Keat	<i>Elizabeth</i>
18 Apr 1721	John Burton	<i>Henry</i>
25 Apr 1721	John Pine	<i>Prosperous Ann</i>
15 May 1721	John Brown	<i>King George</i>
14 Jun 1721	Shadrack Lester	<i>Hammond</i>
16 Jun 1721	John Carpenter	<i>Colechester Adventure</i>
18 Aug 1721	Henry Sampson	<i>Experiment</i>
13 Nov 1721	John Lux	<i>Owners Good Will</i>
2 Mar 1721/22	Edward Burt	<i>Gowen</i>
5 Mar 1721/22	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
5 Mar 1721/22	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
6 Mar 1721/22	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
7 Mar 1721/22	Charles Lucas	<i>Hopewell</i>
7 Mar 1721/22	Joseph Atkinson	<i>Severn</i>
7 Mar 1721/22	William Reynolds	<i>Adventure</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Hyde and Co., or Capt. Edwd Hankins
West River	£7/ton	
Chesapeake Bay off South River	£7/ton	
Herring Bay	£7 15s./ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	
South River	£8/ton	
Patapsco River	£8 10s./ton	to Thos. Bond
Annapolis	£9/ton	delivered, liberty
	£10/ton	fetched to London
Severn River	£9/ton	fetched
	£8 10s./ton	delivered, <i>Note</i>
South River	£8/ton	
Herring Bay	£8/ton	
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
West River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Forward
	£9/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Forward
	£8/ton	to London, change of rate
West River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Scarth
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty, change of rate
		<i>Note</i>
South River	£8/ton	to W ^m Hunt
South River	£8/ton	to Thomas Colmore
Herring Bay	£8/ton	to Capt John Hyde
Herring Bay	£8/ton	to Capt John Hyde & Co.
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Lovell
Chesapeake Bay, off Severn River	£8/ton	to Benj ^a Halley
Severn River	£8/ton	liberty
South River	£8/ton	to Mr W ^m Hunt
Severn River	£8/ton	"to his frinds"
Severn River	£8/ton	
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Lovell
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Addams
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
West River	£7/ton	to Francis Wayson & Daniel Mand
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Scarth

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
10 Mar 1721/22	Peter Wills	<i>Booth</i>
13 Mar 1721/22	Ralph Barres	<i>Mayfield</i>
14 Mar 1721/22	Benj ^a Jeram	<i>Success</i>
27 Mar 1722	Stephen Tucker	<i>Young Princess Carolina</i>
11 Apr 1722	Darby Lux	<i>Gilbert</i>
17 Apr 1722	John Burton	<i>Henry</i>
16 May 1722	Shadrack Lester	<i>Hammond</i>
24 May 1722	Robert Hewitt	<i>Catherine</i>
24 May 1722	John Jones	<i>Duke</i>
20 Nov 1722	Clement Brooke, Junr.	<i>Experiment</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
1 Jan 1722/23	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
14 Jan 1722/23	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
31 Jan 1722/23	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
8 Feb 1722/23	Daniell Russell	<i>fforward</i>
16 Feb 1722/23	Andrew Dounkan	<i>Severn</i>
20 Feb 1722/23	George Phillpott	<i>Cinque port</i>
25 Feb 1722/23	Ambrose Cock	<i>Merry Christmas</i>
13 Mar 1722/23	Edward Burt	<i>Gawin</i>
18 Mar 1722/23	John Colvill	<i>Molly</i>
15 Apr 1723	William Reynolds	<i>Adventure</i>
17 Apr 1723	Stephen Tucker	<i>Young Princess of Carolina</i>
18 Apr 1723	John James	<i>Speedwell</i>
24 Apr 1723	Thomas Thorpe	<i>Ffinch Galley</i>
25 Apr 1723	Darby Lux	<i>Jonathan</i>
3 May 1723	John Jones	<i>Duke</i>
16 May 1723	Darby Lux	<i>Jonathan</i>
20 May 1723	John Perryman	<i>Ruby</i>
22 Oct 1723	Darby Lux	<i>Jonathan</i>
3 Jan 1723/24	Thomas Reed	<i>Boneta Brigint</i>
21 Jan 1723/24	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
24 Jan 1723/24	Joseph Bezeley	<i>Charles</i>
28 Jan 1723/24	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
30 Jan 1723/24	James Dickinson	<i>William & Hannab</i>
5 Feb 1723/24	Shadrack Lester	<i>Hammond</i>
12 Feb 1723/24	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
14 Feb 1723/24	John Carpenter	<i>Severn</i>
15 Feb 1723/24	Nath ^l Turner	<i>Mary</i>
13 Mar 1723/24	Benj ^a Moorshead	<i>Hopewell</i>
27 Mar 1724	William Raynolds	<i>Adventure</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Thomas Colmore
Severn River	£7/ton	to Benj ^a Hatley, or Jn ^o Medford
West River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Forward
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to John Hyde & Compa.
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	to Thomas Colmore
South River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£8/ton	"to his friend"

LIBER RCW No. 2, 1722—1724

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. Jn ^o Hyde
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
Severn River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
West River	£7/ton	
South River	£7/ton	to Thomas Colmore
South River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Scarth
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. John Hyde & Co.
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	<i>Note</i>
Severn River	£5/ton	liberty, change of rate
		<i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£16/ton	<i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Phillip Smith
Herring Bay	£6/ton	to John Hyde & Co.
South River	£6/ton	to Phillip Smith,
		change of rate
South River	£6/ton	
Severn River	£6/ton	liberty
West River	£6/ton	to Joseph Adams
Severn River	£6/ton	to W ^m Hunt
West River	£6/ton	to John Hanbury, without liberty
West River	£6/ton	to Daniel Mand
South River	£6/ton	to Jonathan Scarth

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
13 Apr 1724	Darby Lux	<i>Jonathan</i>
21 Apr 1724	Phillip Wilkinson	<i>Jane</i>
21 Apr 1724	John James	<i>Speedwell</i>
30 Apr 1724	Stephen Yoakley	<i>Coeur Fidelle</i>
undated	John Sargent	<i>Dove Galley</i>
27 Jun 1724	John Jones	<i>Duke</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
23 Dec 1724	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
1 Jan 1724/25	Daniel Russell	<i>Forward</i>
18 Jan 1724/25	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
21 Jan 1724/25	John Vickers	<i>Robert</i>
4 Feb 1724/25	Ambrose Cock	<i>Calvert</i>
4 Feb 1724/25	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
16 Feb 1724/25	Daniel Russell	<i>Forward</i>
17 Mar 1724/25	Benjamin Moreshhead	<i>Hopewell</i>
18 Mar 1724/25	John Carpenter	<i>Severn</i>
22 Mar 1724/25	Thomas Reed	<i>Boneta</i>
22 Mar 1724/25	William Raynolds	<i>Adventure</i>
28 Apr 1725	Cheesman Peircy	<i>William and Mary</i>
31 Dec 1725	Daniel Russell	<i>Forward</i>
10 Jan 1725/26	John Jones	<i>Duke</i>
18 Jan 1725/26	Nathaniel Tanner	<i>Towns End</i>
1 Feb 1725/26	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Speedwell</i>
9 Feb 1725/26	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
12 Feb 1725/26	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
16 Feb 1725/26	Philip Wilkinson	<i>Cleavland</i>
17 Feb 1725/26	Stephen Yoakley	<i>Coeur Fidel</i>
17 Feb 1725/26	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
19 Feb 1725/26	William Raynolds	<i>Adventure</i>
7 Mar 1725/26	James Aking	<i>Alexander</i>
14 Apr 1726	Benjamin Moreshhead	<i>Hopewell</i>
19 Apr 1726	Thomas Reed	<i>Boneta</i>
25 Apr 1726	Archer Weaver	<i>Tower Hill</i>
9 May 1726	Ephraim Gover	<i>Rachell (Brigandine)</i>
16 May 1726	William Hinder	<i>Amity</i>
26 May 1726	Babington Cooke	<i>Henry and Jane</i>
23 Jan 1726/27	John Hadden	<i>London Town (Briganteen)</i>
25 Jan 1726/27	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
6 Feb 1726/27	James Aiking	<i>Alexander</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Severn River	£6/ton	liberty, change of rate
South River	£6/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£6/ton	to Capt. John Hyde & Co.
South River	£6/ton	liberty
—	£6/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	to W ^m Hunt

LIBER SY N^o 1, 1724-1728

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
West River	£6/ton	to Jos. Adams
Severn River	£6/ton	to Henry Bulley
West River	£6/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£6/ton	to Phillip Smith
Severn River	£6/ton	liberty, change of rate
West River	£6/ton	liberty
Severn River	£6/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Herring Bay	£6/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	
off mouth of	£6/ton	to Capt. John Hyde & Co.
Severn River		
—	£7/ton	to London, liberty
—	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Severn River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. John Hyde
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	
Severn River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
South River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Scarth
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£7/ton	
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. Ed. Hankin
Shipping Creek	£7/ton	to London
South River		
Lyons River	£7/ton	<i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
Road River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Herring Bay	£7/ton	peace, to John Hyde
	£10/ton	war
South River	£7/ton	to Wm. Black

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
23 Mar 1726/27	John Jones	<i>Duke</i>
15 Mar 1726/27	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champaign</i>
4 Apr 1727	John Baker	<i>Tower Hill Galley</i>
13 Apr 1727	Thomas Barton	<i>Adventure</i>
21 Apr 1727	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
12 Sep 1727	Andrew Dounkan	<i>William</i>
7 Feb 1727/28	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
7 Feb 1727/28	Benjamin Moreshead	<i>Samuel and John</i>
13 Feb 1727/28	John Shorter	<i>Hopewell</i>
13 Feb 1727/28	James Aiking	<i>Alexander</i>
15 Mar 1727/28	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Speedwell</i>
29 Mar 1728	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
10 Apr 1728	Jn ^o Carpenter	<i>Severn</i>
13 Apr 1728	William Deane	<i>Katherine</i>
15 Apr 1728	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
19 Apr 1728	Peter Dunscombe	<i>Union</i>
20 May 1728	John Baker	<i>Tower Hill</i>
13 Jun 1728	John Cock	<i>Mary</i>
17 Jun 1728	William Reynolds	<i>Indeavor</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
23 Jan 1728/29	William Mudge	<i>Charles</i>
18 Feb 1728/29	Joseph Cowman	<i>Champion</i>
27 Feb 1728/29	William Moore	<i>Hopewell</i>
3 Mar 1728/29	Benjamin Moreshead	<i>Samuel & John</i>
12 Mar 1728/29	Nicholas Chambers	<i>Rubie</i>
15 Mar 1728/29	Daniel Russell	<i>Unitie</i>
13 Mar 1728/29	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Speedwell</i>
15 Mar 1728/29	James Ayking	<i>Alexander</i>
25 Apr 1729	W ^m Reynolds	<i>Indeavour</i>
25 Apr 1729	Peter Danscombe	<i>Union</i>
29 Apr 1729	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
8 May 1729	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
2 Jun 1729	George Hurt	<i>Hart Frigott</i>
23 Jun 1729	John West	<i>Charming Molly</i>
24 Jun 1729	Darby Lux	<i>Potapsco Merchant</i>
1 Jul 1729	Richard Williams	<i>Clapham</i>
23 Jun 1729	John Carpenter	<i>Severn</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
Shipping Creek, South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
South River	£7/ton	to John Scarth Sr & Jr
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. John Hyde & Co.
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
West River	£7/ton	to Daniel Mand & Sam ^l Hewit
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	to Cap ^t W ^m Torver
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
South River	£7/ton	to J ⁿ ^o Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	liberty

LIBER RD No 1, 1728-29

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
—————	£7/ton	to Capt. J ⁿ ^o Hyde & Co
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
West River	£7/ton	to London
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Scarth & Son
Severn River	£7/ton	to Cap ^t . W ^m Torver
		or liberty
—————	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Chesapeake Bay at mouth of South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
20 Mar 1729/30	Walter Hoxton	<i>Charles</i>
23 Mar 1729/30	James Aiking	<i>Hume</i>
14 Apr 1730	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Speedwell</i>
17 Apr 1730	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
20 Apr 1730	Daniel Russell	<i>Clapham Gally</i>
21 Apr 1730	Robert North	<i>Three Sisters</i>
29 Apr 1730	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
2 May 1730	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Speedwell</i>
4 May 1730	Richard Jones	<i>William & Jane</i>
7 May 1730	Patrick Sympson	<i>Maryland Merchant</i>
7 May 1730	William Reynolds	<i>James & Mary</i>
5 Jun 1730	William Reynolds	<i>James & Mary</i>
5 Jun 1730	Richard Jones	<i>William & Jane</i>
5 Jun 1730	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
8 Jul 1730	James Aiking	<i>Hume</i>
9 Jul 1730	Peter Dunscombe	<i>Union</i>
1 Aug 1730	George Hurte	[not named]
13 Aug 1730	Peter Dunscombe	<i>Union</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
19 Feb 1730/31	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
13 Mar 1730/31	Dan ^l Russell	<i>Hume</i>
6 Apr 1731	Walter Hoxton	<i>Baltimore</i>
9 Apr 1731	Robert Walker	<i>Henry & Mary</i>
22 Apr 1731	William Lax	<i>Concord</i>
3 May 1731	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Deligence</i>
4 May 1731	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
10 May 1731	James Aiking	<i>Content</i>
17 May 1731	Christopher Yeoman	<i>Three Brothers</i>
22 May 1731	William Reynolds	<i>William & Katherine</i>
17 Jun 1731	Stephen Pike	<i>Arrabella</i>
7 Jul 1731	Peter Dunscombe	<i>Union</i>
6 Aug 1731	George Hurt	<i>Hart Frigott</i>
15 Nov 1731	Michael Francklin	<i>Brittania Galley</i>
21 Dec 1731	Daniel Watts	<i>Charles</i>
6 Mar 1731/32	Thomas Davidson	<i>Pataxent Galley</i>
15 Mar 1731/32	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>

LIBER T. 1. N^o 1, 1729-1730

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt ^t Jn ^o Hyde & Comp ^o
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black & Henry Darnall
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black & Henry Darnall
West River	£6/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
West River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty; to sail by 1 Aug.
South River	£7/ton	liberty
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£7/ton	liberty
—	£6/ton	change of rate
South River	£6/ton	to Philip Smith
		change of rate
		liberty to London

LIBER I.H.T. 1. N^o 1, 1730-1733

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Capt. John Hyde & Co.
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
West River	£7/ton	liberty; to sail by June 30
South River	£7/ton	to William Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
South River	£7/ton	to Jn ^o Falconar; 80 hhds.
South River	£7/ton	to Cha ^s Rogers
Severn River	£7/ton	to Henry Hunt or liberty
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	to John Hyde & Comp ^a
Severn River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury; to sail
		by April 30
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
4 Apr 1732	Walter Hoxton	<i>Baltimore</i>
14 Apr 1732	Stephen Pike	<i>Arrabella</i>
26 Apr 1732	Thomas Hewitt	<i>Good Intent</i>
27 Apr 1732	Burden Crosby	<i>George</i>
27 Apr 1732	Dan ^l Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
1 May 1732	Alliksandor Curling	<i>Alex^r</i>
9 May 1732	Samuel Rush	<i>Concord</i>
9 May 1732	Robert Walker	<i>John</i>
16 May 1732	William Reynolds	<i>John & Benjamin</i>
6 Jun 1732	Peter Dunscombe	<i>Union</i>
27 Jun 1732	Darby Lux	<i>Patapsco Merchant</i>
31 Jun 1732	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
3 Mar 1732/33	Luther Gill	[not named]
9 Mar 1732/33	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
14 Mar 1732/33	Stephen Pike	<i>Arabella</i>
28 Apr 1733	Ambrose Judd	<i>Fanny</i>
2 May 1733	Walter Hoxton	<i>Baltimore</i>
11 May 1733	Dan ^l Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
18 May 1733	Ambrose Cock	<i>Monmouth</i>
19 May 1733	Benjamin Moorshead	<i>Benjamine</i>
21 May 1733	Samuel Rush	<i>Concord</i>
13 June 1733	John Keet	<i>Brooke</i>
30 Aug 1733	John Curling	<i>Fordsgreen</i>
31 Oct 1733	Henry Ayton	<i>Dilligence</i>
17 Nov 1733	George Uriel	<i>William</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
27 Dec 1733	Thomas Blackstone	<i>Annapolis Adventure</i>
13 Mar 1733/34	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
9 Apr 1734	Robert Truwhitt	<i>Content</i>
13 Apr 1734	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
16 Apr 1734	Thomas Davidson	<i>Adventure</i>
7 May 1734	John Chambers	<i>Tankervill</i>
10 June 1734	Dan ^l Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
15 May 1734	Walter Hoxton	<i>Baltimore</i>
21 May 1734	Walter Hoxton	<i>Baltimore</i>
22 May 1734	William Hanton	<i>William & Sarah</i>
1 June 1734	Samuel Browne	<i>Phenix</i>
18 Jul 1734	Samuel Rush	<i>Concord</i>
23 Aug 1734	Thomas Reed	<i>Bush River Merchant</i>
19 Mar 1734/35	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
7 Apr 1735	James Hall	<i>Hume</i>
3 May 1735	Elisha Stringfellow	<i>Virtuous Grace</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Cap ^t John Hyde & Comp ^a
South River	£7/ton	to London
West River	£7/ton	freighters consigning to him
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to John Falconar
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver or liberty
—	£7/ton	to Jonathan Forward
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m or Henry Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Samuel Hyde
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m or Henry Hunt
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
West River	£7/ton	to Cap ^t Thomas Hewitt
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black or liberty
Patapsco River	£7/ton	liberty
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt

LIBER R.D. N^o 2, 1733-1737

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	liberty
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams, <i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt, <i>Note</i>
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black, <i>Note</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Samuel Hyde, <i>Note</i>
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Smauel Hyde, <i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers, <i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to John Peele, <i>Note</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
14 May 1735	Ambrose Judd	<i>Betty</i>
14 May 1735	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
19 May 1735	Dan ^l Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
21 May 1735	Samuel Rush	<i>Concord</i>
18 Jun 1735	Dan ^l Watts	<i>Baltimore</i>
19 Jun 1735	John Chambers	<i>Prosperous Anne</i>
1 Jul 1735	Henry Ayton	<i>Diligence</i>
12 Jul 1735	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
15 Aug 1735	Samuel Gray	<i>Bush River Merchant</i>
1 Oct 1735	William Reynolds	<i>Sea Nimph</i>
30 Oct 1735	Alex ^r Scougal	<i>Frederick</i>
30 Oct 1735	Anthony Beck	<i>Snow London Town</i>
12 Apr 1736	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
10 Apr 1736	Ambrose Cock	<i>Monmouth</i>
13 Apr 1736	Ambrose Judd	<i>Betty</i>
16 Apr 1736	James Hall	<i>Hume</i>
6 May 1736	Sam ^l Rush	<i>Concord</i>
21 May 1736	Daniel Watts	<i>Baltimore</i>
24 May 1736	John Chambers	<i>Milner</i>
24 May 1736	Daniel Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
28 May 1736	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
11 Jun 1736	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
30 Jun 1736	Michael Wilson	<i>Nathaniel</i>
1 Jul 1736	Joseph Penhallow	<i>Patridge</i>
7 Mar 1736/37	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
8 Mar 1736/37	John Ellis	<i>Salley</i>
6 Apr 1737	Daniel Watts	<i>Baltimore</i>
15 Apr 1737	John Dixon	<i>Charming Suckey</i>
16 Apr 1737	Ambrose Judd	<i>Ramsgate Frigatt</i>
29 Apr 1737	Joseph Penhallow	<i>Patridge</i>
6 May 1737	John Cambers	<i>Milner</i>
18 May 1737	James Hall	<i>Hume</i>
1 Jun 1737	John West	<i>Ruby</i>
1 Jun 1737	Daniel Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
2 Jun 1737	George Uriell	<i>William</i>
2 Jun 1737	Andrew Senhouse	<i>Phenix</i>
21 Jun 1737	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
26 Aug 1737	John Stephens	<i>Europa</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner;
Patapsco River		100 hhds. to W ^m Turner
Patapsco River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt or H. Hunt & Sam ^l White
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Patapsco River		
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Desmith & Heathcote;
Patapsco River		to London or Cows
South River	£6 10s./ton	to Samuel Hyde
South River	£7/ton	liberty to London
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£7/ton	to Philip Smith
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt or H. Hunt & Sam ^l White
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt or H. Hunt & Sam ^l White
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Desmith & Heathcoat
Severn River,	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver
Patapsco River		
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
South River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
—————	£7/ton	to Philip & Martin Smith
—————	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Bush River,	£7/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
Baltimore County		
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt
South River	£7/ton	liberty to London

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
27 Mar 1738	James Hall	<i>South River</i>
1 Apr 1738	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
7 Apr 1738	Ambrose Judd	<i>Hatley</i>
7 Apr 1738	John West	<i>Ruby</i>
11 Apr 1738	Daniel Watts	<i>Expedition</i>
12 Apr 1738	John Dixon	<i>Ann & Catherine</i>
23 May 1738	Joseph Penhallow	<i>Partridge</i>
29 May 1738	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
4 Jun 1738	John Chambers	<i>Milner</i>
19 Sep 1738	Richard Williams	<i>Pointz Galley</i>
29 Dec 1738	Darby Lux	<i>Genoa Galley</i>
30 Mar 1739	Stephen Sandwell	<i>Occasion</i>
18 Apr 1739	Ambrose Judd	<i>South End</i>
19 Apr 1739	John Ellis	<i>Cato</i>
23 Apr 1739	John Dixon	<i>Tottenham</i>
23 Apr 1739	Christopher Grindall	<i>Three Sisters</i>
2 May 1739	James Hall	<i>South River</i>
7 May 1739	Daniel Watts	<i>Baltimore</i>
4 May 1739	John West	<i>Ruby</i>
1 Jun 1739	Joseph Penhallow	<i>Partridge</i>
20 Jun 1739	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
3 Jul 1739	Charles Gloyne	<i>William</i>
15 May 1740	Daniel Moody	<i>Charming Salley</i>
15 Jul 1740	Philip Allingham	<i>Baltimore</i>
17 Jul 1740	John Dixon	<i>Sea Flower</i>
26 Jul 1740	Thomas Preston	<i>Success</i>
16 Aug 1740	Philip Allingham	<i>Baltimore</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
26 Aug 1740	Thomas Blackstone	<i>Catherine</i>
2 Sep 1740	Samuel Gray	<i>Prospect</i>
9 Sep 1740	Ambrose Cock	<i>Concord</i>
28 Nov 1740	George Tickner	<i>Gold</i>
13 Dec 1740	John Carpenter	<i>Duke</i>
17 Apr 1741	James Hall	<i>South River Merchant</i>
10 Jun 1741	Jerningham Bigg	<i>Baltimore</i>

LIBER R.D. N^o 3, 1737-1739

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
—	£7/ton	to Philip & Martin Smith
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
South River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m or H. Hunt & Co.
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
Patuxent River	£6/ton	liberty to London
Severn River	£7/ton	to Jonathan Forward
South River	£7/ton	to Philip & Martin Smith
South River	£7/ton	to Charles Rogers
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to Isaac Milner
—	£7/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black
Herring Bay	£7/ton	to Samuel Hyde
—	£7/ton	to Philip & Martin Smith
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to W ^m Torver
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt or Sam ^l White
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to W ^m Hunt or Sam ^l White,
Patapsco River		<i>Note</i>
West River	£9/ton	to John Hanbury
Herring Bay	£10/ton	to Samuel Hyde;
	£9/ton	if convoyed
South River	£10/ton	to Isaac Milner;
	£9/ton	if majority do
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to Jonathan Forward
Patapsco River	£9/ton	change of anchorage & rate

LIBER R.B. N^o 1, 1740-1744

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£9/ton	to Philip & Martin Smith
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to Charles Rogers
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to John Hanbury or Andrew Reid
West River	£9/ton	to Joseph Adams
Severn River	£10/ton	to W ^m Hunt;
	£9/ton	if convoyed, if others do
South River	£9/ton	to W ^m Black
Herring Bay	£9/ton	to Samuel Hyde

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
15 Jun 1741	Anthony Bacon	<i>York Galley</i>
18 Jun 1741	James Steuart	<i>Walter Galley</i>
18 Jun 1741	Nathaniel Sears	<i>Hibernia</i>
31 Jul 1741	Richard Gill	<i>Carolina</i>
9 Sep 1741	John Ellis	<i>Mary</i>
14 Oct 1741	William Long	<i>Ansley</i>
15 Oct 1741	Daniel Russell	<i>London</i>
13 Apr 1742	James Hall	<i>South River Merchant</i>
14 May 1742	James Patison	<i>Crawford</i>
20 May 1742	John Hunter	<i>Ursilla</i>
1 Jun 1742	Robert Cordiner	<i>Good Intention</i>
2 Jun 1742	Alexander English	<i>Expedition</i>
10 Jun 1742	Charles Alden	<i>Richard & Sarah</i>
15 Jun 1742	Jerningham Bigg	<i>Baltimore</i>
26 Jun 1742	Ambrose Judd	<i>South end</i>
9 Jul 1742	Charles Gloyne	<i>Duke</i>
9 Jul 1742	John Ellis	<i>Mary</i>
16 Aug 1742	John Dixon	<i>Milner</i>
14 Apr 1743	James Hall	<i>South River Merchant</i>
21 Apr 1743	Thomas Story	<i>York</i>
3 May 1743	John West	<i>Panelepe</i>
18 Jul 1743	Charles Alden	<i>Richard & Sarah</i>
8 Aug 1743	Jerningham Biggs	<i>Baltimore</i>
9 Aug 1743	Charles Gloyne	<i>William</i>
20 Oct 1743	Edward Bartholomew	<i>Neptune</i>
12 Jan 1743/44	Edward Bartholomew	<i>Neptune</i>
28 Apr 1744	John Hunter	<i>Essex</i>
26 Jun 1744	James Hall	<i>South River Merchant</i>
6 Jul 1744	John Fraser	<i>Concord</i>
6 Jul 1744	David Fraser	<i>Elizabeth</i>
7 Sep 1744	Jacob Hales	<i>Ann</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
14 Nov 1744	Daniel Russell	<i>Alexander</i>
14 Nov 1744	Samuel Wood	<i>William</i>
20 Nov 1744	Jerningham Bigg	<i>Baltimore</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£9/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£9/ton	to Isaac Milner
Elk River,	£8/ton	delivered
Patapsco River	£9/ton	fetchd, libery
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to Taillor Higginson
Chesapeake Bay	£9/ton	to John Hanbury
Severn River		
West River	£9/ton	to Joseph Adams
South River	£9/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£9/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£9/ton	to Jos. Adams
West River	£9/ton	to J ⁿ Hanbury
South River	£9/ton	to Isaac Milner
Chesapeake Bay	£9/ton	to Alex. Black & David
Patapsco River		Grahame, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to Isaac Milner
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
South River	£9/ton	to Charles Rogers
Chesapeake Bay	£9/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Patapsco River		
Severn River	£9/ton	to J ⁿ Hanbury
South River	£9/ton	to Isaas Milner
South River	£9/ton	to W ^m Black
West River	£9/ton	to J ⁿ Hanbury
Herring Bay	£9/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
Patapsco River	£9/ton	liberty
Chesapeake Bay	£9/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to W ^m Torver & Isaac Milner
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to W ^m Torver
West River	£9/ton	to J ⁿ Hanbury
South River	£9/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£9/ton	to Godfrey Milner
Chesapeake Bay	£9/ton	to Jos Adams
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to J ⁿ Hanbury

LIBER R.B. #2, 1744-47

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Chesapeake Bay	£12/ton	to W ^m Black
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to W ^m Hunt
Herring Bay	£12/ton	to Sam ^l Hyde, <i>Note</i>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
17 May 1745	Archibald Johnson	<i>Sea Nymph Brigantine</i>
10 Jun 1745	Thomas Storey	<i>Humber</i>
13 Jun 1745	John Mackenzie	<i>Elizabeth</i>
18 Jun 1745	Gerrard Robinson	<i>Snow Cumberland</i>
5 Jul 1745	John Mackenzie	<i>Elizabeth</i>
6 Jul 1745	John Ellis	<i>Essex</i>
17 Aug 1745	Richard Blackstone	<i>Sloop Two Brothers</i>
27 Aug 1745	David Livingston	<i>Three Friends</i>
23 Sep 1745	James Hall	<i>Fredrick</i>
23 Sep 1745	Isaac Sayers	<i>Snow Resolution</i>
23 Sep 1745	Ambrose Judd	<i>Hopewell</i>
23 Sep 1745	James Murrey	<i>Friendship</i>
22 Apr 1746	Thomas Preston	<i>Richmond</i>
4 Aug 1746	John Dare	<i>Neptune</i>
20 Oct 1746	John Gunston	<i>Matilda</i>
12 Nov 1746	John Hutchinson	<i>Britania</i>
31 Jan 1746/47	William Strachan	<i>Rumney and Long</i>
21 Mar 1746/47	Charles Hargrave	<i>Mercury</i>
21 Mar 1746/47	James Creagh	<i>Speedwell</i>
25 Mar 1747	Samuel Wood	<i>William</i>
25 Mar 1747	Adam Spencer	<i>Spencer Frygot</i>
13 Apr 1747	Anthony Beck	<i>Snow Francis & Elizabeth</i>
30 May 1747	Alexander Scougall	<i>Brigantine Annapolis</i>
4 Sep 1747	James Barrett	<i>Bridge-Town</i>
11 Sep 1747	Robert Young	<i>Domville</i>
25 Sep 1747	John Twynihoe	<i>Hambleton</i>
7 Oct 1747	John Fearon	<i>Marshall Galley</i>
21 Oct 1747	Edward Ogle	<i>Snow Thomas</i>
3 Nov 1747	Ambrose Judd	<i>Delight</i>
13 Nov 1747	Joseph Gibson	<i>Unity</i>
23 Nov 1747	Thomas Lanskill	<i>Mary</i>
23 Feb 1747/48	Thomas Cornish	<i>Winchelsea</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£12/ton	to James Dick
Chesapeake Bay	£13/ton	to John Hanbury
Patapsco River		
Severn River	£13/ton	to W ^m Black
West River,	£13/ton	to Jos Adams, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River		
Severn River	£12/ton	change of rate
Chesapeake Bay	£13/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£13/ton	to Sutcliffe & Bowen
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to Williams & Rockliff
South River	£12/ton	to W ^m Black
South River	£12/ton	to Bryan Philpot
South River	£12/ton	to W ^m Perkins
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to W ^m Perkins
Patapsco River	£13/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
South River	£13/ton	to Torver & Bryan Philpot
Severn River,	£14/ton	to W ^m Perkins
South River		
—	£14/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
Severn River,	£13/ton	delivered, to J ^{no} Buchanan
Putuxent River	£14/ton	fetches, <i>Note</i>
Severn River	£14/ton	delivered, to Williams & Rockliffe
	£15/ton	fetches
Severn River,	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Philpot & Co.
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£16/ton	to W ^m Hunt Sr & Jr, <i>Note</i>
South River	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
Severn River	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Philpot & Co.
Severn River	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Philpot & Co.
South River	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
Patapsco River	£16/ton	to Jos Adams
South River	£16/ton	to W ^m Perkins
South River	£16/ton	to W ^m Black
Severn River	£16/ton	to Williams & Rockliffe
Chesapeake Bay	£16/ton	to W ^m Black
Patapsco River		
West River	£16/ton	to Jos Adams
South River	£16/ton	to Torver & Philpot
Severn River	£16/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
5 Apr 1748	Isaac Johns	<i>Peggy and Nancy</i>
30 Jun 1748	Samuel Wood	<i>William</i>
1 Oct 1748	Elias Le Gros	<i>Winchester</i>
10 Oct 1748	William Manby	<i>Triumphant</i>
13 Oct 1748	Charles Philips	<i>Industry</i>
19 Oct 1748	Stephen Hooper	<i>Ranger</i>
21 Apr 1749	James Hall	<i>Betsey</i>
18 May 1749	Ambrose Judd	<i>Neptune</i>
8 Jun 1749	James Wood	<i>Virginian</i>
10 Jun 1749	Thomas Hooper	<i>Friends Supply</i>
15 Jun 1749	Anthony Marshall	<i>Friendship</i>
15 Jun 1749	Isaac Johns	<i>Peggy & Nancy</i>
20 Jun 1749	Samuel Wood	<i>William</i>
21 Jun 1749	Jerningham Bigg	<i>Neptune</i>
27 Jun 1749	Edward Bentley	<i>Virginian</i>
1 Feb 1749/50	James Creagh	<i>Speedwell</i>
16 Mar 1749/50	Nathaniel Chew	<i>Baltimore</i>
7 Jun 1750	James Hall	<i>Betsey</i>
9 Jun 1750	Isaac Johns	<i>Peggy and Nancy</i>
2 Jul 1750	Alexander Cumming	<i>Snow Experiment</i>
3 Jul 1750	Jerningham Bigg	<i>Neptune</i>
5 Nov 1750	Ambrose Judd	<i>Neptune</i>
24 May 1751	Jerningan Biggs	<i>Neptune</i>
24 May 1751	James Dobbins	<i>Thames Frigate</i>
24 May 1751	George Bell	<i>Snowden</i>
4 Jun 1751	Isaac Johns	<i>Peggy and Nancy</i>
14 Jun 1751	James Hall	<i>Betsey</i>
6 Jul 1751	James Creagh	<i>Charming Molly</i>
20 Sep 1751	George Bell	<i>Brigantine Grove</i>
17 Apr 1752	Jernegan Bigg	<i>Neptune</i>
28 Apr 1752	John White	<i>Snow Russell</i>
29 Apr 1752	Dennis Dulany	<i>Snow Swift</i>
18 May 1752	James Hall	<i>Alexander</i>
21 May 1752	Ambrose Judd	<i>Neptune</i>
22 Jun 1752	John Colshare	<i>Brigantine Chapman</i>

LIBER R.B. #3, 1747-1754

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£16/ton	to Torver & Philpot
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to William Hunt
Severn River	£8/ton	to William Black
Patapsco River	£8/ton	to Joseph Adams
Patapsco River	£8/ton	to William Perkins
South River	£8/ton	to John Hanbury
Putuxent River,	£7/ton	to John Buchanan
South River		
Severn River	£7/ton	to William Black
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Flowerdewe & Norton
South River	£7/ton	to William Perkins
Severn River	£7/ton	to Peter Fearon
South River	£7/ton	to Torver & Philpot
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to William Hunt
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Humphrey Adams
Patapsco River		
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Flowerdewe & Norton
"in the Dock at the	£7/ton	liberty
City of Annapolis"		
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury & Co.
South River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Buchanan
South River	£7/ton	to Torver and Philpot
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Mess ^{rs} Hunt & Greenleaf
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
Severn River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black or Flowerdewe & Norton
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
Patapsco River		
Severn River,	£7/ton	to Stewart & Armour
Patapsco River		
	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£7/ton	to Torver & Philpot
South River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Buchanan
Severn River	£7/ton	to Peter Fearon
Putuxent River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
Chesapeake Bay	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River		
South River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Buchanan
Severn River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury & Co.
South River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Buchanan
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Black & Flowerdewe & Norton
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Perkins

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
[Aug 1752]	Isaac Johns	<i>Peggy and Nancy</i>
27 Mar 1753	Robert Wilson	<i>Brigantine Grove</i>
18 Apr 1753	Jehosephat Rawlings	<i>Swift</i>
24 Apr 1753	John White	<i>Eagle Galley</i>
15 May 1753	Samuel Wood	<i>Industry</i>
25 May 1753	Jernegan Bigg	<i>Neptune</i>
1 Jun 1753	John Sedgwick	<i>Generous Friend</i>
21 Jun 1753	James Hall	<i>Buchanan</i>
28 Jun 1753	Thomas Hooper	<i>Owners Supply</i>
18 Aug 1753	John Sellers	<i>Binks</i>
21 Aug. 1753	James Creagh	<i>Hanbury</i>
1 Sep 1753	Jacob Waters	<i>Brigantine Charles</i>
20 Jan 1754	James Creagh	<i>Hanbury</i>
23 Feb 1754	Jehosephat Rawlings	<i>Swift</i>
17 Apr 1754	John White	<i>Betsey</i>
24 May 1754	James Howell	<i>Beaumont</i>
14 Jun 1754	John Dare	<i>Brigantine Chapman</i>
27 Jun 1754	Jernegan Bigg	<i>Neptune</i>
3 Jul 1754	James Hall	<i>Buchanan</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
28 Apr 1755	Jehosephat Rawlings	<i>Severn</i>
28 Apr 1755	James Holland	<i>Unity (Snow)</i>
30 Apr 1755	Robert Wilson	<i>Baltimore (Snow)</i>
24 May 1755	John White	<i>Betsey</i>
23 Jun 1755	James Hall	<i>Buchanan</i>
26 Jun 1755	John Dare	<i>Providence</i>
9 Jul 1755	Patrick Creagh	<i>Endeavour (Snow)</i>
29 Aug 1755	Nathaniel Chew	<i>Mermaid</i>
30 Jun 1756	Alexander Stewart	<i>Greyhound</i>
30 Jun 1756	John Brown	<i>Salley Brown</i>
2 Jul 1756	Jehosephat Rawlings	<i>Severn</i>
3 Jul 1756	John White	<i>Betsey</i>
25 Sep 1756	James Dyer	<i>Lyon</i>

ANNE ARUNDEL DEEDS,

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
7 Jun 1757	John Johnston	<i>Salley</i>
24 Jun 1757	William Mills	<i>Tryall</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£7/ton	to Torver & Philpot
West River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
Severn River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury & Co.
South River	£7/ton	to John Buchanan
Patapsco River	£6/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury or liberty
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£7/ton	to Torver & Philpot
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Buchanan
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Flowerdewe & Norton
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Perkins
"... in the Dock of the City of Annapolis"	£7/ton	to J ^{no} Hanbury
Patapsco River	£7/ton	liberty
Severn River	£7/ton	liberty
West River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to John Buchanan
South River	£7/ton	to Brian Philpot
South River	£7/ton	to W ^m Perkins
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£7/ton	to John Buchanan

LIBER B.B. #1, 1754-1757

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Severn River	£7/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£7/ton	to Brian Philpot
West River	£7/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£7/ton	to John Buchanan
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to John Buchanan
South River	£7/ton	to William Perkins
Patapsco River	£7/ton	to Tho ^s Flowerdewe & Norton or liberty
Patapsco River	£5/ton	liberty
Patapsco River	£8 10s./ton	to Stewart & Armour, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to John Buchanan, <i>Note</i>
Patapsco River	£9/ton	to John Hanbury
South River	£8 10s./ton	to John Buchanan
Ferry Branch, Patapsco River	£10/ton	to John Stewart & Co., <i>Note</i>

LIBER B.B. #2, 1757-1763

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
Patapsco River	£13/ton	to John Buchanan
Patapsco River	£14/ton	to John Stewart, <i>Note</i>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Master</i>	<i>Ship</i>
30 Jun 1757	David Lewis	<i>Robt & Ann</i> (Snow)
30 Jun 1757	John White	<i>Betsy</i>
27 Oct 1757	Alexander Cumming	<i>Two Brothers</i> (Brigantine)
26 Apr 1758	Matthew Spencer	<i>Tryton</i> (Snow)
22 Jun 1758	James Hall	<i>Hero</i>
22 Jun 1758	Harbet Hanson	<i>Fishburn</i>
26 Jun 1758	William Strachan	<i>Betsey</i>
26 Jun 1758	David Lewis	<i>Robert and Ann</i> (Snow)
23 Jul 1759	John Johnston	<i>Tryton</i>
20 Jul 1759	John Parker	<i>St George</i>
24 Jul 1759	William Strachan	<i>Betsey</i>
24 Jul 1759	David Lewis	<i>John & Jane</i> (Brigantine)
22 Dec 1759	John Clarkson	<i>Jacob and Johanna</i>
23 Jun 1760	Robert Lee	<i>Lyon</i>
7 Jul 1760	David Lewis	<i>Susannah & Sarah</i>
14 Jul 1760	William Strachan	<i>Betsey</i>
22 Sep 1760	James Hanrick	<i>Dragon</i>
9 Jul 1761	James Cole	<i>Princess Caroline</i>
22 Jul 1761	James Stewart	<i>Neptune</i>
22 Jul 1761	Joseph Chilton	<i>Polly</i>
17 Aug 1762	David Kinlock	<i>Prince William</i>
3 Sep 1762	Thomas Kell	<i>Polly</i>
10 Oct 1762	Benjamin Sutfield	<i>Dove</i>

<i>Anchorage</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Details</i>
South River	£13/ton	to Brian Philpot
South River	£13/ton	to John Buchanan
Annapolis	£14/ton	to Abr ^a Wayne, Bristol
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
	£12/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
South River	£12/ton	to Bryan Philpot
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
N. W. Branch	£12/ton	to Sydenham & Hodgson
Patapsco River		
South River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
South River	£12/ton	to Thomas Philpot
Severn River	£12/ton	liberty
Patapsco River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
South River	£12/ton	to Thomas Philpot
South River	£12/ton	to John Buchanan
Annapolis	£12/ton	to Silvanus Grove
South River	£12/ton	to Sydenham & Hodgson
Severn River	£10/ton	to Thomas Philpot
South River	£10/ton	to Thomas Philpot
South River	" Current Freight "	to John Buchanan
Patapsco River	£13/ton	to " Sundries "
Severn River	£11/ton	to John Buchanan

II. FORT MCHENRY: 1814

THE OUT WORKS IN 1814

By S. SYDNEY BRADFORD

MANY historic sites have been changed in varying degrees before they have become treasured possessions of the people. Such is the case with Fort McHenry, where frequent alterations have made it almost impossible for a visitor to visualize the fortifications that existed during the War of 1812. A traveller finds it especially difficult to comprehend the nature and extent of the out works because they have entirely disappeared, and he may mistake an existing battery for an 1814 battery.¹ It is hoped that this account of the early exterior works will help to eliminate errors concerning them.

1

FORT WHETSTONE

Baltimore and the State jointly built the original fortifications at Whetstone Point because of the outbreak of the American Revolution. Near the end of January, 1776 the revolutionary State Convention resolved that Baltimore should be fortified, and the local county committee authorized the creation of a plan of defense. Shortly thereafter members of the Council of Safety rode to Whetstone Point in order to inspect it as a possible site for fortifications. Probably, being most impressed by the Point's strategic location, the Council appropriated £6,000 (Maryland)

¹ In May, 1831 it was stated that "some temporary Batteries that were thrown up during the last war" had been levelled. Capt. J. W. Ripley to Gen. T. S. Jesup, May 26, 1831, Consolidated Correspondence File, Office of the Quartermaster General, N. A., R. G. 92 hereafter C. C. F. Extensive archaeological excavations at Ft. McHenry in 1958 failed to discover any remains of the 1814 batteries. G. H. Smith, "Archaeological Explorations at Fort McHenry, 1958," (unpublished report for Ft. McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, 1958, Baltimore, Md.).

The present exterior battery, excepting certain later changes, dates from 1836-39. H. A. Thompson to Capt. [Smith], Mar. 2, 1840. Letters Received, Office of the Chief of Engineers, N. A., R. G. 77, hereafter O. C. E.

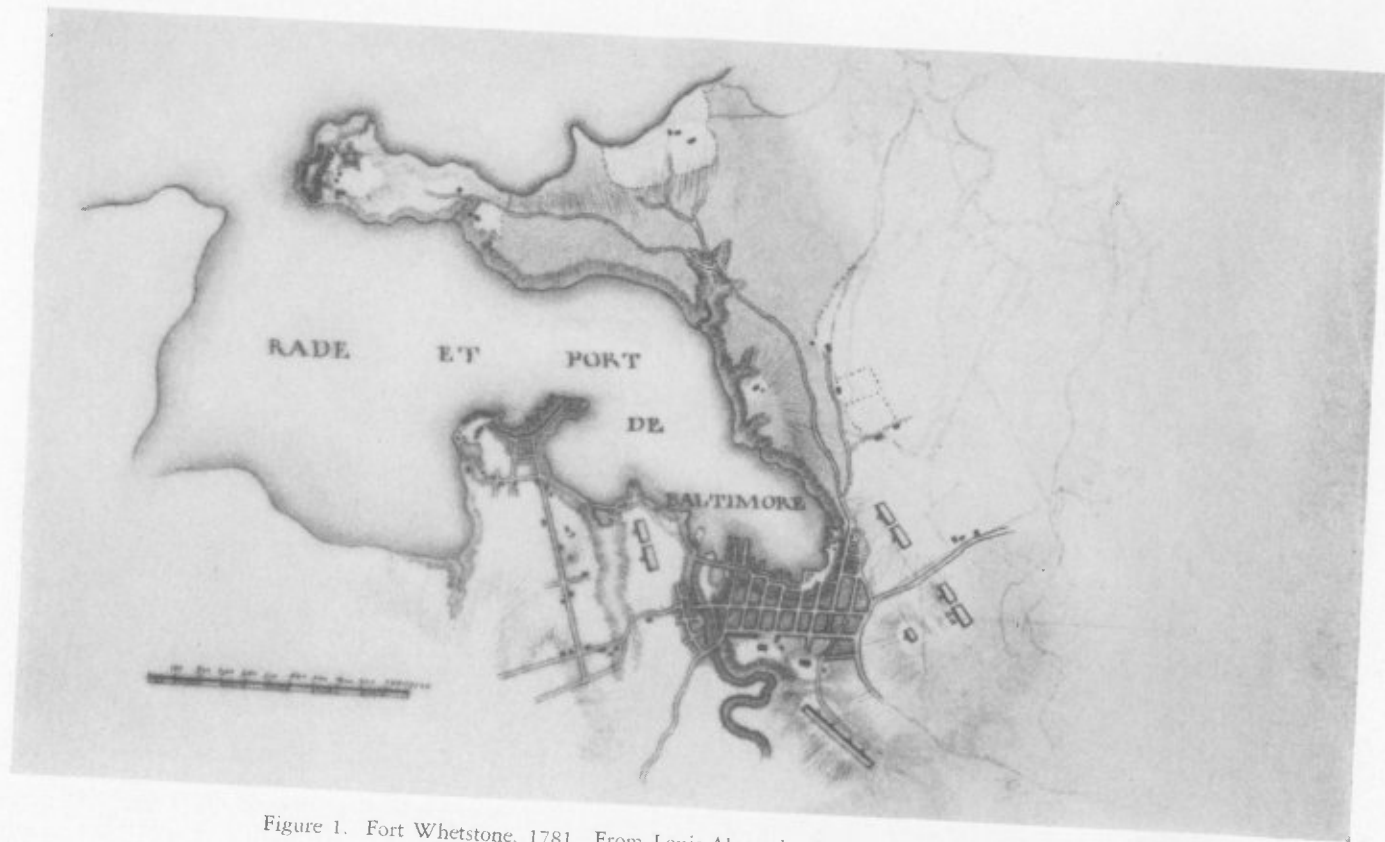


Figure 1. Fort Whetstone, 1781. From Louis-Alexandre Berthier's map of Baltimore.

Courtesy of the Princeton University Library.

for fortifying it and blocking the entrance to the harbor, a move upon which the Baltimore County Committee hastily agreed.²

Samuel Purviance and several other citizens of Baltimore assumed the responsibility for erecting the fortifications, and they quickly started work at the sparsely inhabited tip of Whetstone Point. There, they soon had under construction an earthen fort, an upper and lower battery, and a boom laid in the channel between Whetstone and Gorsuch's Points. Purviance and his cohorts had called upon a local school master, James Allcock, rather than a professional soldier to design the works.³ The batteries were placed northeast of the dirt fort, which was to protect against a land attack, and by February 17 the builders hoped that a few cannon could be mounted. In the succeeding weeks the committee intensified its efforts to complete the fortifications, especially after the *Otter* unexpectedly appeared in the Chesapeake Bay on March 5 and spread consternation throughout eastern Maryland. Baltimoreans saw themselves in immediate danger and by March 16 eighteen guns were in the fortifications. However, the *Otter* did not venture close enough to the city to try the accuracy of Fort Whetstone's cannon. By July 4, 1776, there were thirty-eight guns at the Fort, and it was later reported—readied to hurl "red thunderbolts of war" at any British man-of-war daring to approach the state's paramount city.⁴

Fort Whetstone is shown on several early maps of Baltimore, one of which was drawn by a French officer as he passed

² Council of Safety to the Deputies for Maryland in Congress, Jan. 20, 1776, *Archives of Maryland* (67 vol.; Baltimore, 1883-1956), XI, 101, 120, hereafter *Arch. Md.*; Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention, Jan. 29, 1776, *ibid.*, 120; Journal of the Council of Safety, Feb. 2, 1776, *ibid.*, 133; Resolution of the Council of Safety, Feb. 3, 1776, *ibid.*, 136-37. Also, Resolutions of the Baltimore County Committee, Jan. 29 and Feb. 5, 1776, Peter Force, *American Archives*, 4th Series (9 vol.; Washington, 1837-53), IV 1738-39, hereafter *Amer. Arch.*

³ Resolution of the Baltimore County Committee, Feb. 5, 1776, *Amer. Arch.*, IV, 4th Series, 1739; [Barrister] Charles Carroll to the Maryland Council of Safety, July 27, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XII, 130-31.

A Colonel Ware is also spoken of as having drawn "a plan of fortification to be added to the works at *Whetstone Point*," but it is not known what the plan was for, or if the scheme was carried out. Baltimore Committee to the Maryland Council of Safety, July 7, 1776, *Amer. Arch.*, 5 Series, I, 101.

⁴ Samuel Purviance to the Maryland Council of Safety, Feb. 17, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 167; Baltimore County Committee to the Maryland Council of Safety, [Mar. 10, 1776], *ibid.*, 227-28; Nathaniel Smith to [?] Jenifer, July 4, 1776, *ibid.*, 549; Baltimore County Committee to the Maryland Council of Safety, Mar. 16, 1776, *Amer. Arch.*, 4 Series, V, 243-44; *Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis), Mar. 14, 1776; *Maryland Gazette* (Baltimore), Mar. 12, 19, 1776, Sept. 9, 1777.

through the port towards Yorktown in 1781 (Figure 1). They show the lower battery to be northeast of the Fort and very close to the channel, and their alignment of the work agrees very well with the battery's outline in 1814. The maps place the upper battery on higher ground in back of the lower work, and it is apparent that this element of the out works had undergone a fundamental change in design by the time of the bombardment of 1814.⁵ The embrasures of both batteries swept the channel and also pointed down the Patapsco River. The lower battery had a complement of eleven and the upper work of fourteen cannon.

The officers apparently left the cannon at the Fort when it was deserted during the Confederation Period. By April, 1794 the lower battery had four twelve-pounders, five eighteen-pounders and one four or six-pounder and was very close to the river which had washed away part of its parapet, and two of the twelve-pounders had tumbled into the channel. The upper battery had eight nine and six eighteen-pounders. The twelve-pounders and smaller cannon were mounted on field carriages, but it is not known how the eighteen-pounders were mounted. The builders of the works also provided the cannoneers with an air furnace in which shot could be warmed.⁶

It was obvious to the citizen-defenders of Baltimore, in 1776, that the channel in front of the Fort had to be blocked. Therefore laborers began work on a boom in February, and by the middle of the month, two hundred of them were preparing timber, doing ironwork and performing other tasks for it. But because of the fear created by the sudden appearance of the *Otter* in early March, Purviance and his group sank several ships in the passage to block it until the boom was completed. As weeks passed, the

⁵ "Rade et Port de Baltimore," Sept. 12-15, 1781, Louis-Alexandre Berthier, Berthier Papers, #16(18), Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.; Map Number 13, Rochambeau Collection, 1779-1780 (?), Library of Congress; "Plan of the Town of Baltimore and Its Environs," A. P. Folie, 1792, Cator Collection, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

⁶ Purviance to Council of Safety, Feb. 17, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 167; *Maryland Gazette* (Baltimore), Mar. 9, 1777; George P. Keepports to His Excellency Thomas S. Lee, Apr. 7, 1791, Executive Papers, 1794, Council Proceedings, Letters from and to Council . . . , Maryland Hall of Records. Also, John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi to Secretary of War, Apr. 13, 1794, *American State Papers* (38 vol.; Washington, 1832-61), XVI, 88-89, hereafter *A. S. P.*; Rivardi to Lee, Apr. 13, 1794, in "Plan of Fort McHenry," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VIII (June, 1913), 286-90. Hereafter, these two Rivardi letters will be cited as R. to S. and R. to L.

workers progressed on the boom, and by May 6 it extended across the channel. It consisted of a chain probably supported by masts laid end to end and bolted together, as was done in 1813; and two piers near the lower battery provided for an opening. With the virtual closing of the channel, seamen raised and removed the hulks.⁷

Those in charge of the fortifications also erected several buildings to house or otherwise serve the garrison, although information about these structures is scanty. By the summer of 1776, Maryland had stationed about a hundred troops at the Point, and thus there was probably more than one barrack, as the visit of a Dr. Bond to the Fort in November, 1779 in order "to view them [the barracks]" for possible use by the French also indicates.⁸ The style and interior arrangement of the buildings remain a mystery, except that there is reference to the "lowness" of one of them. As a gesture of comradeship to our French allies, the State authorized the construction of temporary housing for French soldiers in September, 1782, but it does not appear that such housing was built. The only extant clue concerning officers' quarters is a reference to the officers' "Room," which implies that the commissioned personnel had merely a room in a building, not a barrack for themselves. A guardhouse existed, of course, for the citizen-soldier who never felt he was less a citizen for being a soldier.⁹

Captain Nathaniel Smith, who commanded the Fort after the works had been completed, contemplated several additional structures from time to time. In the spring of 1776, he requested a

⁷ Purviance to Council of Safety, Feb. 17, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 167; [Meeting of the Baltimore County Committee], Mar. 7, 1776, *Amer. Arch.*, 4th Series, IV, 1743; Purviance to Capt. Nicholson, Mar. 9, 1776, *ibid.*, V, 1509, *et passim*; *Maryland Gazette* (Baltimore), Mar. 19, 1776; Smith to the Committee of Supplies, Apr. 19, 1813, General Sam Smith Papers, Columbia University Library, N. Y., hereafter Smith Papers; [Meeting of the Maryland Council of Safety], May 8, 1776, *Amer. Arch.*, 4th Series V, 1570; Maryland Convention, *ibid.*, 1588; J. Hollingsworth to Maryland Council of Safety, Oct. 8, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 326-27, *et passim*.

⁸ Nathaniel Smith's Company, June 29, 1776, and Whetstone Point, Sept. 7, 1776, First Company of Matrosses, *Arch. Md.*, XVIII, 565-70; James Calhoun to Lee, Nov. 30, 1779, Executive Papers, Sept.-Dec., 1779, Box 15.

⁹ Dr. C. Wiesenthal to Major N. Smith, [before Oct. 22, 1778] Brown Books, vol. IV, Maryland Hall of Records; State Council of Maryland to the Chevalier de la Valette [*sic*], Sept. 7, 1782, *Arch. Md.*, XLVIII, 256; Red Books, [Miscellaneous, 1778], Document 66-1, vol. XXI and Brown Books, Document 108, Misc. Military Papers, 1777-1790, vol. V, Maryland Hall of Records.

hospital for fifty men, but over a year and a half later the unfortunate sick were still quartered in part of a barrack. Smith also asked for the construction of a magazine, to hold enough powder for a month's siege, and the erection of a laboratory. The State evidently refused his request for a laboratory, but did authorize the erection of a magazine, which had been started by the end of 1776. But the determination to build a new powder house faded with the disappearance of danger to the city and timbers for it were still on the ground in 1780. Smith probably continued to use a house near the Fort as formerly for the storage of powder.¹⁰

The city and State gradually abandoned Fort Whetstone as the fear of a British attack lessened. In 1780 the already insignificant garrison of five soldiers was reduced to two men and all but four or five of the cannon, many of which had rotten carriages, were ordered to be moved from the Point. Also, the State ordered the sale of all articles, except the cannon and furniture. Because of its deterioration, the boom had been taken up in 1778.¹¹

2

THE UPPER AND LOWER BATTERIES, 1794-1814

By 1794 America and her former ally, France, became increasingly hostile toward each other. Because of the rise of tension, the United States initiated a coastal fortification program in 1794, and a series of forts, known as the first system of fortifications, was developed. This program was responsible for the evolution of Fort Whetstone into Fort McHenry, the new name being in use by July 18, 1798 and honoring the then Secretary of War, James McHenry, a Baltimorean.¹²

¹⁰ Nathaniel Smith to Maryland Council of Safety, Apr. 30, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 300-01; Wiesenthal to Smith, [before Oct. 22, 1778], Brown Books; Smith to Council, May 20, 1776, *Arch. Md.*, XI, 434; Council to Baltimore County Committee, *ibid.*, XII, 508; Smith to Thomas Johnson, June 3, 1777, Brown Books, Misc. Military Papers, 1777-1790, vol. V; Keepports to Lee, July 12, 1780, *Arch. Md.*, XLV, 11; R. to S. and R. to L.

¹¹ William Banks to Lee, Jan. 29, 1780, Executive Papers, Jan.-Mar., 1780, Box 17; State Council of Maryland to Keepports, Nov. 9, 1780, *Arch. Md.*, XLIII, 356; Council to Keepports, Jan. 11, 1781, *ibid.*, XLV, 270; Keepports to Lee, Jan. 21, 1781, *ibid.*, XLVII, 31; Council, July 19, 1780, *ibid.*, 223; Council to Keepports, Aug. 22, 1780, *ibid.*, 264; Journal, Maryland Council of Safety, Sept. 19, 1778, *ibid.*, XXL, 208; Smith to Johnson, Dec. 22, 1778, Brown Books, Misc. Military Papers, vol. V.

¹² U. S. Congress, House, *Permanent Fortifications and Sea Coast Defenses*, 37th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1861, Report No. 86, Vol. 4, 2; Register of Warrants, 1795-1799, Accountant's Office, General Accounting Office, N. A., R. G. 217, hereafter, G. A. O.

A committee of the House of Representatives recommended on February 28, 1794 that sixteen important ports and harbors be fortified, endorsing an expenditure of \$4,225.44 for works at Baltimore. An agitated Congress on March 20, 1794 approved a general coastal fortification program, including the specific fortifications recommended for Maryland's great port.¹³ Within four days General Henry Knox had written to Maryland's governor, requesting him to assume overall control of the work and notifying him that an engineer would be sent to direct the actual construction of the fortifications. Shortly thereafter, on March 28, the Secretary of War informed Governor Thomas S. Lee that John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi had been appointed to build the defenses.¹⁴

Rivardi, who subsequently taught at the nation's fledgling military academy, West Point, had received specific orders concerning his job. Knox wrote that after Governor Lee had approved his plans, he should build parapets, embrasures and gun platforms for twenty-eight cannon, plus a redoubt of four embrasures, two magazines, a blockhouse, and barracks. The money-conscious Secretary also remarked that he, Rivardi, could use his judgment in the work, but that not a penny more than the allocated \$4,225.44 could be expended. Because the engineer also had the responsibility for erecting fortifications at Norfolk, Knox ordered Rivardi to stay at Baltimore only a short time and deputize someone to superintend the erection of that city's defenses.¹⁵

When Rivardi arrived in Baltimore and first viewed Fort Whetstone, he must have been dismayed, as the abandonment of the Fort had left it unprotected against the destructive forces of the elements and trespassers. Thus not only had the land upon which the Fort stood been sold, but part of the lower battery had been washed away, the gun platforms had disappeared and the cannon left in the works were on the ground, several of them having been damaged by rust. In addition, shipmasters had appropriated the cannon balls for ballast, a large hole had been made between the

¹³ Report Communicated to the House of Representatives, 3rd Cong., 1st Sess., Feb. 28, 1794, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 62-63; "An Act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," *Annals of Congress* (42 vol.; Washington, 1834-56), IV, 1423-24, hereafter *Annals*.

¹⁴ H. Knox to the Governor of Maryland, Mar. 24, 28, 1794, Brown Books, Misc. Military Papers, vol. IV.

¹⁵ James A. Jacobs, *The Beginning of the U. S. Army, 1783-1817* (Princeton, 1947), 295; Knox to Rivardi, Mar. 28, 1794, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 87-88.

upper and lower batteries by people digging for "red ochre," or iron, and soil from the dirt Fort's parapets had fallen into the ditch. The removal of the old barracks had made the desolation of the Fort complete.¹⁶

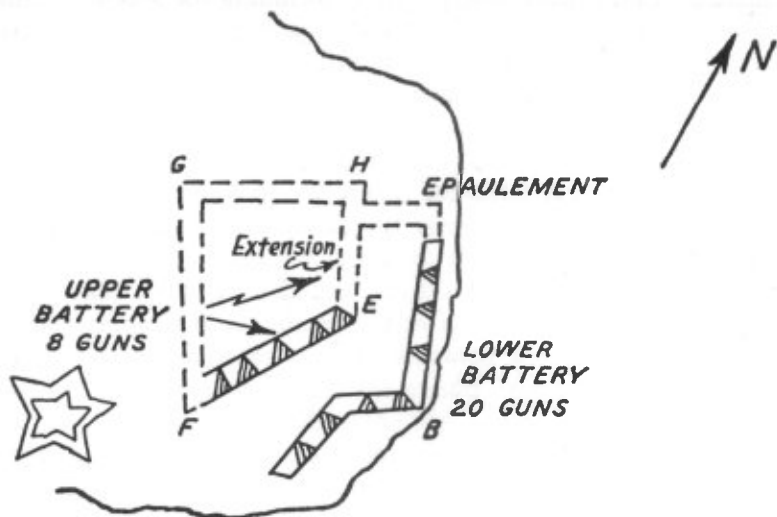


Figure 2. Sketch based on Rivardi's Plans for the water batteries, 1794.

Courtesy of the N. P. S.

After having surveyed the situation, Rivardi wrote basically similar letters to Knox and Lee on April 13, 1794 in which he described his plans for the fortifications, but maps accompanying the letters are still undiscovered, and it is impossible to interpret his references to specific points of fortification with complete confidence. However, we can ascertain the general nature of his proposals.

Rivardi planned three fundamental changes for the lower battery. Because he feared enemy ships might get into the inner harbor, he planned to erect a breastwork to the left (which would extend southwest) of the battery's north end (Figure 2). This epaulement would protect the exposed gun positions and also allow fire to be brought on any vessel in back of the battery.

¹⁶ Henry Whitely, "The Principio Company," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XI (1887), 292; Keepports to Lee, Apr. 7, 1794, Executive Papers, Council Proceedings; R. to S. and R. to L.

Second, because the river had undermined salient angle B (Figure 2) for eleven perches, Rivardi planned to move it back from the water. Such an improvement would not change the direction of fire, but would allow a berm to be built to keep the earth from slipping. Third, Rivardi felt that the lower battery should have the greater number of cannon and thus planned to increase its complement from eleven to twenty guns. He also thought that a short road between the upper and lower battery was necessary.

Rivardi's plans for the upper battery are not as clear as his ideas for the lower work. Essentially, he apparently determined to carry the breastwork planned for the north end of the lower battery back to the upper battery (Figure 2) in order to protect the work against naval fire from the rear. This epaulement would create a new face along the line E for the upper battery, where three guns *en barbette* would be placed. Five cannon would be located along F in Figure 2. He also planned that both batteries would have embrasures and gun platforms.

Rivardi also intended to protect both batteries from a land attack. To do that, he apparently planned to cover the back of the upper battery as shown in Figure 2, because this is the only manner in which, as he said in his letter to Knox, that "The upper battery is sheltered, and we obtain a commodious space, well covered, for the barracks and magazines."¹⁷

Governor Lee had accepted Rivardi's ideas for the fortifications by April 20, 1794. By that date, also, the engineer had selected Samuel Dodge, of Baltimore, to oversee the improvement of the works at Whetstone Point. Before departing for Norfolk, Rivardi outlined his designs on the ground and drew up a list of materials necessary for the platforms and embrasures. He also ordered Dodge to begin with the lower battery and to mount the cannon as the gun positions were completed.¹⁸

Dodge commenced work on the fortifications soon after Rivardi had left for Norfolk. Numerous people in Baltimore joined in the "patriotic exertions" to repair the works, including many "young gentlemen." By May 19, the workers had almost raised the lower battery to its planned "height" and sodding had been

¹⁷ R. to S. and R. to L.

¹⁸ Lee to Gen. Otho Williams, Apr. 4, 1794; Williams to Knox, Apr. 4, 1794; [Williams] to Lee, Apr. 7, 1794: Otho H. Williams Papers, Md. Hist. Soc. Also, Rivardi to Secretary of War, Apr. 20, 1794, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 89.

started. The upper battery had also been worked upon, and Dodge felt that if the citizens continued to help the greater part of the fortifications could be finished in about two months. And in line with Dodge's thinking, near the end of May calls went out for "A column of five hundred juvenile republicans" and "People of Color" to help finish the defenses.¹⁹

The progress Dodge had made at Whetstone Point evidently surprised Rivardi, because in June he complained that he had not been kept informed and that he feared Dodge was not following his instructions. The complaint evidently had no result, because Dodge continued to press the work and by July 8 the lower battery was finished, except for some sodding and the laying of the platforms. The battery was roughly 600 feet long, twenty feet wide and had twenty-four embrasures. A number of the workers then fell ill and remained home, which caused delay, but on September 14, 1794, Dodge wrote Knox that "the lower work of the fortification" was completed, outside of building the platforms.²⁰

The completed "lower work" to which Dodge referred in his letter to the Secretary of War comprised the upper and lower batteries. This is borne out by Rivardi's letter to Governor John Stone on January 15, 1794, in which the engineer said that the "lower battery is in appearance complete." Here Rivardi spoke of both batteries as if they formed one battery, because he also stated that the "breastwork and epaulement are too low by four feet, the traverses have been omitted so that the battery remains unprotected on one side. . . ." These elements were planned for both batteries, but largely for the upper one. Moreover, if "protection" for a side was missing, that could have been only in the upper battery as the lower work was guarded by an epaulement on the north and a low hill on the south. Rivardi also stated that the "upper works" had not been started, but this is a reference to the fortifications above the batteries.²¹

¹⁹ Samuel Dodge to Williams, May 19, 1794, Williams Papers; *Baltimore Daily Repository*, May 8, 27-29, 1794.

²⁰ Rivardi to Secretary of War, June 24, 1794, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 92; Dodge to Knox, July 8, 10, Sept. 14, 1794, *ibid.*, XVI, 92-93.

Knox had opposed the use of embrasures, having wanted the cannon mounted on sea coast carriages, but his point of view was ignored. Knox to Williams, Apr. 2, 1794, Williams Papers.

²¹ Rivardi to Governor John Stone, in "Fort McHenry in 1795," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, V (Sept., 1910), 291-92; R. to S. and R. to L.

Rivardi's and Dodge's repair and improvement of the batteries evidently remained largely unchanged between 1795 and 1814, and even up until the time they were removed in 1831. Reports on fortifications in 1795 and 1796 note no further work at Fort McHenry, but simply state that a "battery" and some barracks had been constructed at Baltimore. By 1798 Sam Smith, Baltimore's peppery politician and soldier, had criticized the works on several occasions, saying at one time that they "were well built, looked extremely well, and had only one fault, viz: that they were absolutely *useless*. . . ." Smith believed they were not protected against a land attack, and in 1798 an additional \$20,000 was appropriated to strengthen the works. Louis Tousard drew up a new plan for the defenses and between August 31, 1798 and April 9, 1799 his plan was accepted by the Baltimore committee responsible for bettering the defenses, work was begun and additional money was requested.²² But in March, 1799 John Foncin was made superintendent of the works, rejecting Tousard's scheme for one of his own. Foncin's plan was concerned with land defenses, as Tousard's had been, and his estimate for a brick fort makes no reference to the batteries. The subsequent construction of the present star fort was largely responsible for an expenditure of \$93,664.36 by 1801, a sum far exceeding the original appropriation.²³ In the following years, changes were made concerning the number of guns and embrasures for the batteries, but it seems clear that their general designs remained the same.

Plans of Fort McHenry for 1803, 1806 and 1819 (Figure 3) also indicate that the basic design of the batteries was not altered before 1814. They show close agreement with regard to the lower battery in the measurements of its various sections, in the arrangement of the uncompleted epaulement and in the changed position of the salient angle B. The upper battery in the maps also gener-

²² Report from the Department of War, relative to the Fortifications of the Ports and Harbors of the United States, *Annals*, VI, 2571-72; Timothy Pickering to the President, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 110-11; [Comments of Sam Smith], Jan. 5, 1795, *Annals*, IV, 1059-60, Feb., 1797, *ibid.*, VI, 2218-19; *ibid.*, VIII, 1393; James McHenry to [Baltimore Committee], to Alexis De Leyritz and to Maj. L. Tousard, July 7, 1798; McHenry to [J. Yellott *et al.*], Aug. 31, 1798, to Harrison G. Otis, Dec. 24, 1798, and Robert Gilmore to McHenry, Sept. 21, Nov. 13, 1798, Apr. 9, 1799: James McHenry Papers. Library of Congress.

²³ McHenry to John Foncin, Mar. 28, Sept. 23, 1799; to Gilmore, Mar. 28, Apr. 17, July 15, 1799: McHenry Papers. Register of Warrants, 1800 to 1802, Accountant's Office, G. A. O.; "Statement of moneys applied for the defense of certain Ports and Harbors . . .," *A. S. P.*, XVI, 152-53.

ally agrees with the sketch of Rivardi's plan for it in Figure 2. It is true that the east face of the battery is semi-circular in the maps

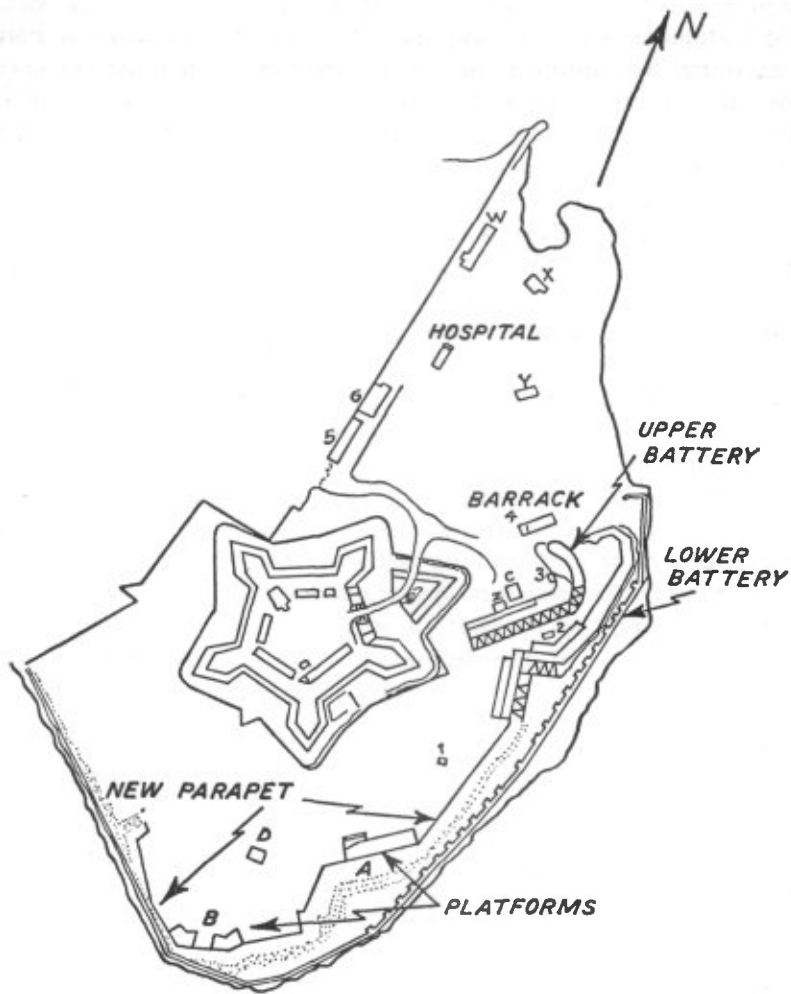


Figure 3. Fort McHenry, 1819, based on Poussin's Plan.

Courtesy of the National Archives.

instead of being straight, but that detail could not be deduced from Rivardi's plan for it.²⁴

²⁴ Fort McHenry, November 9, 1803, Drawer 51, Sheet 1, Office of the Chief of Engineers, N. A., R. G. 77; W. T. Poussin, Capt. Top. Engineers, "Plan and

John Adams, in his last year as president ended the undeclared war. But the nation still enjoyed only an uneasy peace with France and England. No matter, after the completion of the star fort, Fort McHenry entered upon lean days and by 1812 had seriously deteriorated. However, Baltimore exhibited little alarm over the state of her fortifications until the arrival of a strong British fleet in the Chesapeake Bay in the early spring. Only then did the amiable citizens rouse themselves over their defenses.

Upon investigation, alarmed individuals discovered that the lower battery at the Fort was in a bad state of disrepair. Its parapet, whose interior wall was of brick, still stood, but the embrasures had apparently been filled in, and the river had washed away the ground beneath the battery. Even more disquieting, there were neither cannon nor gun platforms for the battery. Once again lack of use had resulted in serious damage to the fortification.²⁵

Sam Smith, now a Major General, quickly recognized the unprepared state of the lower battery, which he held to be the major unit of the defenses. Late in March and early in April, he urged that steps be taken to improve the defensive works of the city, and by April 12, he stated that the "works at Fort McMenry" were being rapidly improved.²⁶ Because he wanted embrasures in the battery in order to protect the cannoneers, possibly twenty openings were made in the parapet.²⁷ Workers also replaced the

Profiles of Fort McHenry, 1819," Drawer 51, Sheet 2, *ibid.*, hereafter cited as Poussin's Plan.

The "Plan of Fort McHenry by Captain Walbach of the Artillery for the U. S. Military Philosophical Society, No. 1," in the Papers of the United States Military Society, New York Historical Society, bears no date. However, as the Minutes of the Society note the receipt of the map on October 9, 1806 and as Walbach was at Fort McHenry between May 8, 1805 and August 1, 1806 the plan can be dated at 1806. Oct. 9, 1806, Minutes, vol. 1, Papers of the U. S. Military Society; Walbach to Wm. Linnard, May 8, July 4, 1805; N. Pinkney to Linnard, Aug. 1, 1806, C. C. F.

²⁵ Gen. Sam Smith to Gen. J. Armstrong, Mar. 18, 1813, S. S.; Col. Decius Wadsworth to Maj. George Armistead, Feb. 12, 1814, Letters Sent, 1812-1825, Office of the Chief of Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156.

The embrasures had evidently been removed prior to 1803, as the map of 1803 does not show them. The battery had not been used since at least 1809 (see sources in footnote 30, *infra*.).

²⁶ Smith to Armstrong, Mar. 29, 1813, S. S.; Smith to Armstrong, Apr. 5, 1813, Letters Received, S. W. See also Smith to Edward Johnson, Apr. 12, 1813, no. 568, Baltimore City Archives, City Hall, Baltimore, hereafter B. C. A.

²⁷ [Smith] to [?], Apr. 27, 1813, Smith Papers; "Bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814," Artist unknown, Peale Museum, Baltimore, hereafter Bombardment. Because of the representation of the British vessels in the painting,

gun platforms, which were made of two layers of planking, the bottom layer laid crosswise and the top layer placed end to end. Recognizing that the enemy might attempt to sail up the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River, Smith had the parapet of the battery carried around the entire tip of Whetstone Point. This was a great undertaking and laborers had to move a vast amount of earth for it. Behind the new parapet the carpenters erected a platform for six or seven cannon and two platforms for two guns each, all of which enhanced the Fort's control over the Ferry Branch (Figure 3). After Smith had had the battery fully repaired and improved, it could hold a complement of thirty or thirty-one cannon.²⁸

It is impossible to be precise about the number of cannon in the lower battery at the time of the bombardment. One difficulty in this respect is that correspondents often referred to ordnance incorrectly. Smith, for example, in a letter mistakenly called French thirty-six and eighteen pounders forty-two and twenty-eight pounders respectively. In addition, he also referred to twenty-two pounders, but ordnance returns do not list such guns for the Fort. Another complication is that guns were moved from time to time, and all such moves cannot be traced. In any event, on April 17, 1813 Smith wrote that the battery would soon have thirty cannon—seventeen French thirty-six, five twenty-four and eight eighteen pounders.²⁹ But the officers subsequently shifted the cannon, and by December 1, 1813, the battery apparently had fifteen thirty-six pounders and fifteen other guns, probably twenty-four and

three well informed individuals on naval matters feel that the picture was done during the bombardment. M. V. Brewington to George C. Mackenzie, June 23, 1958; Memorandum of R. H. Gibson, June 25, 1958; M. S. Robinson, July 10, 1958, National Maritime Museum, London, to Robert H. Atkinson: all in Fort McHenry N. M. and H. S. files.

By taking an average distance of 22.4 feet between the gun embrasures on Poussin's Plan, twenty embrasures could have been made for the battery.

²⁸ Poussin's Plan; [Order], Headquarters, 3 division, Apr. 25, 1813, Smith Papers; Wadsworth to Armstrong, Apr. 26, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; [Smith] to Maj. Beall, Apr. 22, 1813, to Maj. Tenant, May 8, 1813, to Committee of Public Supplies, May 18, 1813, Smith Papers; Smith to George Graham, Dec. 30, 1816, Letterbook, S. Smith (Microfilm), Md. Hist. Soc.; Hands' time from the 24 of April to the 15th of May, 1813, no. 676, Box 21, B. C. A.

²⁹ Smith to Armstrong, Apr. 17, 1813, Smith Papers; Wadsworth to Armistead, Feb. 22, Mar. 9, Apr. 6, 1814, Letters Sent, 1812-1825, Office of the Chief of Artillery, N. A., R. G., 156; Armistead to Wadsworth, Feb. 8, 15, 1814, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, *ibid.*; General Return of Ordnance, April 1 and July 1, 1814, Returns of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, *ibid.*

eighteen-pounders. By the time of the bombardment, Major George Armistead, the Fort's commander, probably had fifteen thirty-six-pounders divided between the left of the battery and the platforms overlooking the Ferry Branch, with fifteen twenty-four and eighteen-pounders interspersed among them. The French guns were mounted on naval carriages and the others on Burbeck carriages.³⁰

Because of the misfortune of the French warship *L'Eole*, the Americans had the good fortune of having thirty-six pounders in the battery in 1814. In 1806, a violent storm almost sank the proud seventy-four gun vessel, tearing away all of the masts and damaging the rudder. It struggled into Annapolis, but the hulk subsequently settled into its final berth in Baltimore. There everything but the ship's cannon and carriages was placed on sale, an ignominious end for a mighty man-of-war. The French consul entered into negotiations to sell the cannon to the United States in the fall of 1812, but as nothing came of this, at least some of the ordnance was loaned to Fort McHenry in the spring of 1813. These cannon consisted of thirty-six (which almost all Americans called forty-two pounders) and eighteen-pounders.³¹

The garrison at the Fort had ten guns mounted in the upper battery in early 1813,³² but it was no more ready for action than the lower battery. Time had seen the disappearance of the gun platforms, as well as the closing of the battery's embrasures. But in this crisis laborers replaced the platforms and made perhaps as many as seventeen embrasures in the parapet. After the work

³⁰ [Orders], 3rd Division, Apr. 25, May 8, 1813, S. S.; Capt. S. Babcock to Secretary of War, Dec. 1, 1813, S. W.; Armistead to Wadsworth, Feb. 2, Mar. 7, 13, Apr. 14, 1814, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief of Artillery, N. A., G. G. 156; Wadsworth to Armstrong, Apr. 26, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Wadsworth to Armistead, Dec. 12, 1814, Letters Sent, 1812-1825, Office Chief of Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156; Bombardment; Armistead to Smith, Sept. 10, 1814, S. S.

³¹ *American Commercial Daily Advertiser* (Baltimore), Sept. 15, 18, 1806, June 2, 1808; LeLoup to M. Eustis, Sept. 15, 1812 and Beall to Eustis, Oct. 1, 1812, Selected documents of letters received, 1807-1812, S. W. Some of these guns were apparently at the Fort as late as 1835. Gen. J. R. Fenwick to Gen. A. Macomb, Jan. 12, 1835, Letters Received, Office of Chief of Engineers, N. A., R. G. 77.

³² It was stated in 1809 and 1811 that the "water battery" had ten mounted guns, and letters of Sam Smith in 1812 and 1813 show that it was the upper battery of the water battery that had those guns. Reports of the Secretary of War and Mr. Cheves, Dec. 19, 1809, Dec. 17, 1811, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 245-47, 307-10; Lt. H. A. Fay to Eustis, July 29, 1811, Selected Documents of Letters Received, 1807-1812, S. W.; Smith to Eustis, Sept. 22, 1812, Letters Received, *ibid.*; Smith to Armstrong, Mar. 18, 1813, S. S.

had been improved, Smith wanted to put ten guns back in the battery, but evidently only six were placed in it, and there is no indication that they were increased before the bombardment. These guns were probably twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, perhaps three of each.³³

Warfare had changed so little since the Revolution that once again officers ordered the erection of furnaces for heating shot. Masons had built a furnace for the lower battery by the end of April, but it was full of defects and had to be rebuilt. As the engineer in charge of constructing the furnaces and other items stated he had completed his work on December 1, 1813, all of the furnaces must have been ready by then. The only clue for the location of the lower battery's furnace is pictured in an anonymous water color of the bombardment in which a smoke-stack is discernable at the right end of the battery. The location of the furnace for the upper battery is not known.³⁴

Besides the outworks *per se*, the exterior scene at the Fort in September, 1814 presented several buildings. With the preparation of the batteries for action, an ordnance officer, Colonel Decius Wadsworth, urged that magazines be built for them. Delay ensued, however, and Major Armistead stated in July, 1813 that a bombproof was still needed for the "Water Battery and Guns outside of the Fort say thirty-one." Armistead clearly referred to the lower battery, which had thirty cannon, and his complaint proved effective as a magazine had apparently been erected by July 16. The Fort's commander had wanted a building twelve by eight feet, and on Poussin's plan it measures thirteen by ten feet. The magazine was in front of the southeast face of the Fort, near the six or seven-gun battery that faced the Ferry Branch (Figure 3, 1).³⁵

³³ Col. J. G. Swift to Beall, Mar. 27, 1813, Archives, United States Military Academy; Babcock to Secretary of War, July 31, 1813; by using the average measurements for the battery's embrasures on Poussin's Plan, four additional openings could have been made in the abandoned area of the battery. See also Smith to Armstrong, Apr. 2, 1813; Babcock to Secretary of War, S. W.

³⁴ Swift to Beall, Mar. 27, 1813, Archives, United States Military Academy; Smith to Armstrong, Apr. 17, 1813, Smith Papers; Wadsworth to Armstrong, Apr. 26, 1813, S. W.; Smith to Wadsworth, Apr. 27, 1813, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156 [Smith] to Armstrong, Apr. 21, 1813, Smith Papers; Babcock to Secretary War, Dec. 1, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Bombardment.

³⁵ Wadsworth to Armstrong Apr. 26, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Armistead to Secretary War, July 7, 1813, Selected pages from Registers of Letters Received,

Officers continued to see the need for additional powder houses. In March, 1814 Armistead suggested that the guns on the lower battery be moved to the right and that a magazine be built for them. Although the cannon were not shifted, the magazine was evidently constructed, for what other purpose could have the structure numbered 2 on Figure 3 served? It might have been a privy, but a magazine there would have been more necessary. Moreover, a bill exists for the building of a magazine in March, 1814.⁸⁶ This bill, however, could have been for the structure numbered 3 on Figure 3, which was probably a magazine at the time of the bombardment, as building C was a post-bombardment magazine and building Z was a bakehouse.⁸⁷

Although there were always sick soldiers in the fortifications at Whetstone Point, up until 1813 no commanding officer had been successful in having a hospital built. Physicians had used make-shift quarters for the ailing prior to 1813, first in a house that was too old to be repaired in 1811 and then perhaps in the end of a stable. But in the summer of 1813 the War Department approved the recommendation that a hospital be erected, and it was begun in September of the same year and apparently completed in February, 1814.⁸⁸ The building, as originally constructed,

1813-1821, *ibid.*; [Bill of Baker (?)], July 16, 1813, "Selected" Accounts and Letters concerning the Defense of Baltimore, . . . , G. A. O.; Pouissin's Plan.

⁸⁶ Armistead to Wadsworth, Mar. 7, 13, 1814, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156; Committee of Supply in Acct. with James Mosher, March 22, 1814, "Selected" Accounts and Letters concerning the Defense of Baltimore, G. A. O.

⁸⁷ Structures C and D (Figure 3) are listed as magazines on a plan of 1834, while the other magazines are not shown on it. The former buildings were built by Maximilian Godefroy, who worked at the Fort after the bombardment. Fort McHenry, Drawn in obedience to a circular . . . Nov. 13, 1813, by Lt. Thos. S. Lee, O. C. E., hereafter Lee's Plan; Smith to Monroe, Oct. 12, 1814, S. W.; Max. Godefroy to the Gentlemen of the Committee for the Monument, Mar. 22, 1815, Battle Monument Papers, 1814-1820, Md. Hist. Soc. Lee's Plan lists building Z as a bakehouse, but it is not known if the building stood in 1814.

⁸⁸ Lee's Plan names and locates the hospital, and as its location and measurements generally agree with those on Poussin's Plan, the hospital's location on the latter plan is established. The purpose of the enclosed area shown on Poussin's Plan is unknown. Walbach to Secretary War, June 19, 1811, Selected Documents of Letters Received, 1807-1812, S. W.; [Armistead to Secretary War], July 7, 1813, Selected pages from Register of Letters Received, 1813-1821, *ibid.*; Armistead to Secretary War, Aug. 31, 1813, Letters Received, *ibid.*; Daniel Parker to Armistead and [Major Bentalou], Sept. 2, 1813, Daniel Parker Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Bentalou to Wm. Simmons, Dec. 9, 1813, "Selected" Account and Letters concerning the Defense of Baltimore; G. A. O. Journal No. 4, 1814, Accountant's Office, Feb. 2, 1814, *ibid.*, G. A. O.

was of brick, two stories in height and probably had plastered walls and wards that held five beds each. An officer subsequently declared that the upstairs' windows were too small to allow for proper ventilation.³⁹

Because of the barracks inside the star fort, there was probably only one exterior barrack when the British hove into view. A report of 1812 states that there was a "wooden barrack" outside the Fort, which was probably structure number 4 in Figure 3. References of 1812 and 1813 refer to exterior "barracks," however, and the most significant of them is Sam Smith's mention of the "Barracks near the Battery." But the word "barracks" had a singular connotation, and the building already cited must have been the one Smith spoke of, as there was no other structure near the battery large enough to serve the purpose.⁴⁰

Several years before 1814 the commanding officers of the Fort had erected a gun shed and a stable, and they were probably standing at the time of the bombardment. A Lt. Ninian Pinkney ordered materials for a gun shed in July, 1810 and over \$586 worth of bricks, timber and shingles, presumably for the shed, were purchased. This building (Figure 3, 5) was also intended to serve as a store house. Captain George Peter built a combined stable and store house in the next year, and on October 19, 1808 it was reported as having been practically completed. The building was of brick and measured seventy-five by twenty-four feet. The first floor was to be used as a stable or cannon shed, while the second floor was planned as a store house (Figure 3, 6).⁴¹

There is no material available that indicates the buildings marked W, X, Y, and Z in Figure 3 were standing in September, 1814. Building W was probably the building referred to in 1831

³⁹ Lt. S. B. Dusenbery to Jesup, Feb. 24, 1829, C. C. F. (Enclosed with this letter is an estimate of J. & P. Dushane, Feb. 16, 1829, for the addition of piazzas to the hospital); H. A. Thompson to Capt. R. H. Smith, Mar. 21, 1839, Letters Received, O. C. E.; Maj. M. M. Payne to Jesup, Feb. 16, 1832, and Capt. D. S. Miles to Maj. T. Cross, Feb. 8, 1838, C. C. F.

⁴⁰ Report of Mr. [Langdon] Cheves, Dec. 10, 1811, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 307-10. A single wooden barrack outside the Fort was also apparently referred to in February, 1811—Capt. W. E. Williams to Eustis, and Lt. H. A. Fay to [?], both Feb. 1, 1811, Selected Documents of Letters Received, 1807-1812, S. W. See also Alexander Knight to Lt. Col. Winder, Apr. 13, 1812, Winder Papers; [Smith] to [?], Apr. 14, 1813, S. S.

⁴¹ Pinkney to Linnard, July 18, 1807 and Lee to Jesup, Nov. 19, 1814, C. C. F.; Journal, O, Apr. 29, 1808, January 29, 1808 to November 30, 1808, Accountant's Office, G. A. O.; [Report of the Secretary of War], Dec. 10, 1811, *A. S. P.*, XVI, 307-10; [Capt.] George Peter to Gen. Dearborn, Oct. 19, 1808, Selected documents of letters received, 1807-1812, S. W.

as a boathouse and nothing is known about building X; structure Y was probably erected as a laboratory in 1816. The structure marked Z is listed as a bake house in Lee's Plan.⁴²

Of all the buildings at the Fort, the enlisted men were surely most interested in the tavern that was happily located close to the northeast bastion of the star fort. It was a roomy, two story brick structure, which in 1836 measured 150 by 50 feet, and dated from at least 1799. Officers never appreciated the convenient hostelry as their troops did. Indeed, the commissioned personnel were not at all adverse to recommending that the tavern be purchased by the government. The luck of the soldiers remained strong until 1834-36, however, since it was only then that the property was purchased by the United States.⁴³

3

ADDITIONAL DEFENSES RELATED TO FORT MCHENRY

The builders of Baltimore's defenses erected several important fortifications near Fort McHenry that have to be considered in any study of the works, especially since they strengthened control by the Fort over the channel and the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River.

As early as 1794, Rivardi had seen the necessity of placing a battery on Gorsuch's Point, but the redoubt suggested by him was not built. That was only done in the spring of 1813, when Sam Smith also saw the need for a battery there and had a parapet thrown up. Instead of the five or six guns Smith had planned for the battery, however, at the time of the British attack there were only three long eighteen-pounders behind that dirt wall (Map).⁴⁴

⁴² Payne to Jesup, Apr. 20, 1831 and Ripley to Jesup, May 11, 1831, C. C. F.; Armistead to Lt. Baden, Dec. 12, 1816, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156. A laboratory may have been erected at the Fort in 1812; and apparently there was one there in 1814, but its location is unknown. Inspector's Office to Beall, June 10, 15, 1812, Selected pages from Letters Sent. 1809-1816, S. W.; Armistead to Wadsworth, July 15, 28, Aug. 4, 1808, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156.

⁴³ Register of Warrants, January 24, 1800, 1800 to 1802, Accountant's Office, G. A. O.; Armistead to Swift, Dec. 31, 1817 and Col. J. Hindman to Armistead, Mar. 17, 1819, Selected Correspondence Relating to Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1811-1837, Office of the Chief of Engineers, N. A., R. G. 77; Thompson to Gen. Gratiot, Dec. 24, 1835, Sept. 12, 1836, Letters Received, *ibid.*; Walbach to Jesup, May 7, 1833, Dusenbery to Jesup, Oct. 30, 1833, and Peter to Lt. R. Archer, Oct. 15, 1835, C. C. F.

⁴⁴ R. to S. and R. to L.; U. S. Congress, *Report of the Treasury on the Memorial*

The cannon at the Fort and at Gorsuch's Point could fire across the Ft. McHenry channel, but Smith, dissatisfied, ordered a boom to be placed across the mouth of the harbor. Lieutenant Rutter and his Sea Fencibles began work on the obstruction early in May and by August 15, 1813 a boom had been placed across the channel (Map). It consisted of a chain supported by masts that were laid end to end and were lashed and bolted together.⁴⁵ Smith had also ordered the boom extended part way around the lower battery, 450 feet out in the water from it, in order to hinder a surprise attack on that work. This section of the obstruction was made of long pieces of timber placed end to end and supported by piles. Subsequently, the General recommended that the boom be continued around the "whole front of the Batteries," which was accordingly done in the summer of 1814.⁴⁶

A further step to make it difficult, if not impossible, for an enemy to break into the harbor consisted of sinking hulks behind the boom—once again at the suggestion of Baltimore's soldier-dynamo, Sam Smith. Vessels had been prepared for sinking by May 18, 1813, which evidently consisted of removing the masts, putting ballast in the ships and moving them near the Fort. Although the Secretary of War ordered the hulks to be sunk, they remained afloat near Fort McHenry until September 1, 1813, when Smith recommended that they be removed to a wharf where they could be maintained.⁴⁷ There the ships remained until the

of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, . . . , 20th Cong., 1st Sess., 1827, House Doc. 39, Vol. 2, 20-21; Smith to J. C. Calhoun, Letterbook; Babcock to Secretary War, Dec. 1, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Report of Lt. Rutter, Sept. 11, 1814, Rodgers Papers.

⁴⁵ Division Orders, 3 Division, May 4, 1813, Smith Papers; [Order], Headquarters, Aug. 15, 1813, *ibid.* Armistead was ordered to close the boom every night.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, In February, 1818 Smith said that the boom had been laid 100 feet from the lower battery. Smith to Calhoun, Feb. 9, 1818, Letterbook.

See also Smith to Armstrong, June 30, 1814, Selected documents from Letters Received, 1814-1817, S. W.; Armstrong to Smith, to Bentalou, both July 8, 1814, Selected pages Letters Sent, *ibid.*; Bentalou to [?] Oct. 22, 1814, Selected Records pertaining to Fort McHenry, Accountant's Office, War Department, "Selected" Letters Received, 1806-1817, G. A. O. The boom at Ferry Point was not erected before the British attack. Smith to Monroe, Sept. 19, 1814, Selected Documents from Letters Received, 1814-1817, S. W.

⁴⁷ Smith to the Committee of Supplies, Apr. 19, to Armstrong, May 6, and to Committee of Public Supplies, May 18, 1813, Smith Papers; Wadsworth to Armstrong, May 3, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Armstrong to Wadsworth, May 4, 1813, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156; [Statement of R. W. Gill], [1814], "Selected" Accounts and Letters concerning the Defense of Baltimore, Maryland, War of 1812, 1812-1902, G. A. O.; Smith to the Committee of Public Supplies, Sept. 1, 1813, *ibid.*

enemy fleet had appeared off Baltimore; then they were hastily moved down to the fortifications and sunk. One report states that twenty-four vessels were placed at the "entrance of the harbour," but perhaps some of them were used to block the entrance to the Ferry Branch as it is doubtful that over a dozen would have been needed to seal effectively the 600 yard channel at the Fort. The hulks remained beneath the water for several months, since it was not until December, 1814 that an order was given to raise them. By January of the new year some of them had been brought to the surface.⁴⁸

With the preparation of strong batteries, a boom and hulks, it would seem that the channel had been adequately protected, but Smith took an additional precaution. He ordered a number of gun barges built and stationed eight of the boats behind the boom; each of them had a long eight-pounder and four of them had an additional twelve-pounder. Perhaps Smith believed the channel was only sealed when these barges were in position.⁴⁹

Several steps were planned or taken to better the defenses on the Ferry Branch of the Patapsco River. In addition to extending the lower battery around the end of Whetstone Point and placing some guns behind it so they could fire into the Ferry Branch, it was planned to sink hulks in the channel between Fort McHenry and Cromwell's Marsh (Map). But for some reason the vessels were not sunk until several days after the bombardment, and the channel was not completely blocked until November 30, 1814.⁵⁰

Several officers saw the need for batteries along the Ferry Branch, and two were completed by September, 1814. Laborers began erecting the City Battery (Map), also known as the Babcock or Six Gun Battery, in April or May, 1813, and they probably completed the job quickly because of the work's uncomplicated

⁴⁸ Deposition of Beverly Diggs, *ibid.*; Smith to the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, Sept. 11, 1814, S.S.; U.S. Congress, Senate, [Report on the vessels sunk in Baltimore harbor in the War of 1812], 19th Cong., 1st Sess., 1825, Senate Document 8, Vol. 1, 1; [Secretary of War] to Gen. W. Scott, Dec. 9, 1814, to Bentalou, Dec. 12, 1814, Selected Pages, Letters Sent, S. W.; Bentalou to Monroe, Dec. 22, 1814, Jan. 2, 1815, Selected documents from Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1812-1814, *ibid.*

⁴⁹ Smith to Calhoun, Feb. 9, 1818, Letterbook; *Niles' Register*, Sept. 24, 1814, vol. 7, 25-27; Report of Lieutenant Rutter, Sept. 11, 1814, Rodgers Papers; Bombardment.

⁵⁰ Commodore John Rodgers to Smith, Sept. 18, 19, 1814, S.S.; Rutter to T. Bland, Nov. 30, 1814, no. 571, B. C.A.

nature. The battery's main feature was a four foot high earthen breastwork. Smith recommended that a magazine be built, but to no avail, and during the bombardment a hole in a hill sixty feet behind the guns became a storage place for ammunition. The Secretary of War also ignored a suggestion that a furnace for heating shot be made part of the battery, but even so, the outpost and its six French eighteen-pounders handled the enemy admirably with just cold shot during the British attack. This work was about a mile and a quarter west of Fort McHenry.⁵¹

Fort Covington (Map) was erected a quarter of a mile west of the City Battery in order to protect Baltimore against bombardment from enemy ships that might break into the Ferry Branch. The Fort resembled a piece of pie, for it was demi-revetted in front and had brick side walls that slanted inward as they moved away from the parapet and met 150 feet in back of the center of the breastwork. Inside the Fort there were quarters for a company of men, plus a magazine. The work had been completed by December 1, 1813, and some improvements were subsequently planned in the next year, such as repairing the masonry and adding a laboratory, but it is not believed these changes were ever made.⁵² It was recommended that the Fort be armed with ten or twelve French eighteen-pounders, but it is doubtful this many were placed in the work by the time of bombardment.⁵³

Almost nothing is known about the construction of Fort Wood (Map), except that it was not finished by September 14, 1814, as guns were still being readied for the work a month after the British attack.⁵⁴

⁵¹ J. Morton to Wadsworth, May 4, 1813, Selected Letters Received, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156; [Capt. John A. Webster to Brantz Mayer], Aug. 10, 1853, in the *Sun* (Baltimore), Sept. 23, 1928; Smith to Armstrong, June 27, 1813, Letters Received, S. W.; Babcock to Secretary War, Dec. 1, 1813, *ibid.*

⁵² *Ibid.*; Wadsworth to Armstrong, May 3, [May 10], 1813, and Calhoun to [Secretary War], May 7, 1814, *ibid.*; Wadsworth to [Secretary War], Feb. 14, 1817, Selected Pages, Letters and Endorsements Sent to the Secretary of War, 1812-1817, Office Chief Artillery, N. A., R. G. 156; Wadsworth to Armistead, Feb. 22, Mar. 9, Apr. 6, 1814, to James Mosher, Feb. 22, 26, 1814, Letters Sent, 1812-1825, *ibid.*; Poussin's Plan.

⁵³ Wadsworth to Armistead, Feb. 12, 1814, *et passim, ibid.*; Armistead to Wadsworth, Feb. 8, 1814, Selected Letters Received, 1801-1820, *ibid.*

⁵⁴ Smith to the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, Oct. 14, 1814, no. 533, Box 533, B. C. A.; Committee of Vigilance and Safety to Scott, No. v., 1, 1814, Selected documents from Letters Received, 1814-1817, S. W.

4

In this missile and nuclear weapon age, the exterior works of Fort McHenry may appear a little ludicrous. But from the time the batteries were erected in 1794 down to their repair and improvement in 1813-14, they conformed to the accepted principles for fortifications. And in the same traditional manner, they were allowed to deteriorate after a threatened attack had passed.

General Sam Smith galvanized Baltimore into action in 1813 and brought about the renovation of the batteries. Perhaps his most important work was the rebuilding and enlargement of the lower battery so that it could better protect the Fort McHenry Channel and the Ferry Branch. He also was responsible for the additional batteries erected on Gorsuch's Point and on the shore of the Patapsco River west of the Fort.

All of the exterior works served Baltimore well during the British attack on Baltimore. By keeping the enemy fleet at bay and repulsing a night attack, they did much to save the city and keep the Star Spangled Banner flying.

(To be continued)

SIDELIGHTS

GETTYSBURG DESCRIBED IN TWO LETTERS FROM A MARYLAND CONFEDERATE

Recently, through the Maryland Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, several groups of letters have been presented to the Maryland Historical Society. Among these letters were several from Joseph H. Trundle, a Maryland Confederate serving with the Second Maryland Infantry, C. S. A. to members of his family. Mr. Trundle's daughter, Miss Bertha T. Trundle of Frederick, Md., has graciously given us permission to print two of these letters, which we are doing in their entirety and without making any alterations. Inasmuch as these two letters frame the battle of Gettysburg, the editors hope that they will be of interest to all.

Snigglesville Loudan Co.
June 16, 1863

My Dear Sister

Here we are resting in an orchard, enjoying the cool shade, scarcely a days ride from home. We came here from CharlesTown today, remained there all night last night. I saw uncle Nathan's family took supper with them. They are all well but very much distressed about the death of poor Ben, he was killed at the last battle of Fredericksburg, they only heard of his death a short time ago. We had a battle at Winchester a day or two ago & captured about 6000 prisoners & pursued the remainder of Milroy's troops to Martinsburg & have been fighting them there today, the result of which is not known. Our Battalion has been detached from the brigade & now we are attached to Gen Ewell's command. We were in the last fight at beverlys ford & the Batallion suffered very severely we lost 90 men killed wounded & missing, in our company we had 6 wounded 1 killed & 13 wounded. The man that was killed was from Baltimore Co. & most of wounded were from Baltimore City except Henry Tillman & Capt. Cheswell from Montg. Capt was wounded in leg & Henry shot through the breast. Willie Besant was one among the number who were taken prisoners. All the boys in the Company are well. A gentleman is waiting for this letter too & must close.

Your Aff. Bro
Joseph H. Trundle

P. S. Excuse this hurried letter there is so much excitement in the Command about the movements of our army I can scarcely write at all. Put on the big pot & little one & look out for you know what.

Ask Ma to get me some nice grey cloth & some Maryland buttons & tinsel trimming & a pair of Mexican spurs for fear I might soon get home.

Give my love to all friends & all the family & reserve a portion for yourself.

Jos. Trundle

Hagerstown July 7, 1863

Dear Sister

Thinking I might not have a chance to get home, I concluded to write to you. Our whole Army is encamped around this place, whether our troops will retire across the river or advance 'tis hard to tell. Our Battalion has been with Gen. Ewell, ever since he crossed the Potomac, acting as provost guard & couriers. We went with him to Chambersburg, from there to Hanover, from there to Gettysburg from there to York & from there to Susquehanna River, to a place called Columbia, there we met the enemy & drove them across the river, they, burning the splendid bridge after them, it was a splendid piece of workmanship a mile & quarter long. We then fell back to Gettysburg where we had one of the hardest battles of the war, which lasted three days. Our loss was very heavy as well as that of the enemy. The first day we drove them, all day long, Killing & wounding any number of them. The second we were not as successful, we drove the right & left but the centre, having possession of the cemetery hill, stood firm, but we slaughtered them by hundreds on the right & left. The third day we attempted twice to take those Heights but were repulsed, with heavy loss, both times. The Maryland Battalion of Infantry went in the charge with 500 men & came out with 250. Our Generals finding they could not take those hill's, when the enemy had entrenched himself the night before, began to retreat towards this place. The Yankee Cavalry ran into our train & captured 300 hundred wagons, but Gen Stuart recaptured all but 14. Our loss is estimated at from 8 to 10 thousand, the majority of them wounded & one thing that seemed very strange a great many very slightly wounded who were sent over to Dixie. The Enemys loss cannot be less than 25 or 30 thousand. Our Gen's think it cannot be less. We had possession of the Battle field up to the third day & it was the most horrible sight I ever saw. The Yankie's laid 10 to one in most places especially when our boys charged them I dont think I ever saw Yanks run so in my life. We captured 12 thousand prisoners & don't you think the rascals wouldn't accept parole said they would be recaptured, but I dont think they'll be recaptured, they are nearly to Richmond by this time. Our loss in Prisoners, I think, is quite small. I have no doubt the Yankies Claim a great victory, but such victorys will soon decrease the Yankie Army to a mere regiment. Their loss in Officers was very heavy, they had 4 Brig. Gen.s & one Major Gen. Killed & another Mortally wounded. One was Maj. Gen. Reynolds & other Barlow. Besides a great many Minor officers Col's &c. We lost two Brig. Gen's. (Barksdale & Garnett a bro to the Gen Garnet that was

Killed at the commencement of the war in Western Va.) killed. & one, whose name I have not learned, badly wounded. We beleive we had to contend withe the entire Yank Army, those from Harpers ferry & every where else besides 100 thousand Malitia. All the boys in our company are well & those who were wounded at Beverly ford are getting well. Capt Chiswells leg has not been amputated yet, the last we heard from him they did not think it necessary. Willie Besant has not returned to company yet, Albert Stoutsenberger was sent with a dispatch to Gen. Ewell before the Battle at Gettysburg & did not return & it is thought he was taken prisoner. Capt Thomas boys are all well & Jno. Foutt was well when I saw him last, a few days ago. All the rest of Boys from our country are well. We gave the old dutch in Penn. fits. Our Army left a mark everywhere it went. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, spring Houses suffered alike. They cried peace, peace most beautifully Every where we went. In some places we found a good many Copperheads & some Knights of Golden Circle, at least they professed to be such but I expect it was more for protection than any thing else. The stores were opened & our soldiers were furnished with a great many articles that they needed, particularly Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. I believe I have given you all the news therefore I will close. Give my Respects to all friends, My love to Father, Mother & rest of family & reserve a portion for your self. I am well.

To Rachael W Trundle

Your Affectionate Bro Joseph

Our Army is in good spirits and ready to fight at any time. They have unbounded confidence in Gen. Lee. I met with quite a loss the other day, some fellow was Kind enough to steal my horse, bridle, & saddle. I soon got another from an old Pennsylvania Dutchman who had his horses hid.

Your aff. Bro Jos. H Trundle

REVIEWS OF RECENT BOOKS

The Cotton Regency: The Northern Merchants and Reconstruction, 1865-1880. By GEORGE RUBLE WOOLFOLK. New York: Bookman Associates, 1958. 311. \$5.00.

This book could be used as Democratic campaign material. The Republican party is the villain. The author attempts a demonstrable proof of the Beardian thesis: that the northern masters of capital, shocked into a group political consciousness by the events of the Fifties, captured the Republican party, used it to cast the "iron dice of war," to drive the leaders of agrarianism from their citadel at Washington, and finally made the party an instrument to fasten the fetters of economic colonialism on King Cotton and his Dixie subjects.

Mr. Woolfolk, demonstrating an amazing capacity for research, has gathered a voluminous quantity of elusive and fragmentary material. His scholarship is irreproachable, and he presents a convincing picture in a style of clarity and precision.

The book's contribution is in exploring the split which appeared in the ranks of northern businessmen as they prepared to gather the fruits of victory. New Yorkers, free-traders with international banking connections and in traditional financial control of cotton, supported the Lincoln-Johnson policy of Restoration of the South. Free trade and free enterprise would soon rejuvenate the region and restore it to its former place in the Union, leaving New York in substantial control.

Philadelphians and the men of Boston had other plans. Determined to crush the financial giant on the Hudson, they formed an alliance in support of the radical Republicans to Reconstruct the South. Boston wanted protection for textiles and Philadelphia for her iron and steel interests. Both feared New York, English retaliation, and free trade. No less than the ante-bellum South they believed that cotton was king. They proposed to be regents in place of the deposed monarch and to use the national government to control the product. Control would intimidate England against retaliation for American tariffs. A cotton tax, levied in 1865, would in effect be a war indemnity for the North and ease the shock from any loss of import revenues. Enormous cotton production was essential to the plan. Mr. Woolfolk's most interesting documentation illustrates the plot hatched by a group of Savannah planters, General Howard, and Boston and Philadelphia merchants to create and use the Freedman's Bureau as an instrument to virtually re-enslave the Negroes to maintain production.

The plan operated from 1865 to 1868. It was defeated by poor crop

years, English independence from American cotton, and New England's desire for cheap British imperial sources of raw cotton. Boston defected and went over to free trade.

Stung and angry, Philadelphia sought help from the rising cities of the West—St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The Pennsylvania railroad would be the backbone of the new system. At Detroit merchants of the new alliance created a national pressure group determined to overrule the states by the use of national governmental power. Congress was forced to make the inland lake and river cities original ports of entry thus making them competitive markets with New York.

But the western cities developed "urban imperialisms" of their own, sunk railroads, "steel syphons," into the South and by a combination of southern misfortunes and mistakes, such as the failure of the immigration policy, plus a zealous group of salesmen, the "Knights of the Bag," the western cities emerged triumphant and held the South in a state of commercial colonialism until 1880, when an industrial vassalage replaced it.

It's a convincing argument. Mr. Woolfolk tells it well. His documentation is all but overwhelming. If the Civil War and Reconstruction were classic examples of economic determinism then this book is of great importance in proving that theory.

But it completely ignores the worlds of Emerson or Henry Adams. It reduces humans to the "economic man" of the classicists, a theory Thorstein Veblen once had something to say about. It adopts the jargon of the socio-political-economists, a term Mr. Woolfolk enjoys, and by the use of such phrases as "group consciousness," and "urban imperialists" elevates a simple history of economic rivalry to the status of sociology. Again one doubts that American business suddenly became "group conscious" or even "national-minded" on the eve of or during the war. It had happened at least seventy years before. Kent Roberts Greenfield once remarked: "The economic interpretation of history is a bridge that many have built but few have crossed." They are still well-chosen words. Mr. Woolfolk's work is similar to Calhoun's *Disquisition on Government*. It is irresistible if you do not read the first page—where the assumptions are.

Two questions beg for answers. If the economic determinists are correct and the Republican party was a mere weapon of capital aggrandizement, using the Negro only as a pawn, must not such believers abandon punishment and revenge as motives for the reconstruction of the South? Yet they never do. Mr. Woolfolk glibly speaks of "the politics of vengeance."

And, if this entire theory of western supremacy is true, what ever happened to New York?

WILLIAM FORAN

University of South Carolina

Franklin Pierce: Young Hickory of the Granite Hills. By ROY FRANKLIN NICHOLS. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, Revised Edition, 1958. xvii, 625 pp. \$8.50.

There are few historians who have such a profound knowledge of the political history of the 1850's as Professor Roy F. Nichols. For over thirty years he has published a constant stream of distinguished books and articles on the turbulent decade preceding the Civil War. His biography of Franklin Pierce, first published in 1931, has long been out of print. This second edition not only makes a valuable work again available but affords Professor Nichols an opportunity to make revisions in the light of new materials and further thought on the period.

Since the publication of the original work a number of manuscript collections have become available and several secondary works have been published that afford additional insight. One of the principal sources on Pierce that has come to light is the diary of Mrs. Abby Means, who was a companion to Mrs. Pierce while she lived in the White House. In the light of this and other sources alterations have been made throughout the book but the principal revision is an additional chapter entitled "Recasting a Stereotype."

In his reassessment Professor Nichols is concerned not with trying to prove that Pierce was a great President—this he realizes would be foolish—but with trying to show why he failed to meet the challenge posed by his great responsibilities. The stereotypes usually applied, that Pierce was weak and vacillating, are oversimplified and fail to take into consideration either a complexity of personal factors or the inherent difficulties of the times.

Like most men, Pierce's character was made up of a subtle blending of weaknesses and strength but at least until he became President he had managed his inner conflicts with a high degree of success. His married life had never been happy but he had sought and found compensation in a life of action. Never defeated for office he had risen from small town politics in New Hampshire to become President at the age of 48. He achieved this position only to meet with personal tragedy that undermined his will. During the winter of 1853 his third and last son died. Mrs. Pierce, who hated politics, chose to believe that her husband's ambition had been the cause of the boy's death, and proceeded to make herself an invalid and recluse. According to Nichols, in the short space of two months, Pierce had lost his son, his wife, and his capacity to command success. This personal tragedy was compounded by a shifting political situation of such complexity that neither Pierce nor any of his advisers fully comprehended it or were able to cope with it. There is no space in a short review even to summarize Professor Nichols' penetrating observations of the shifting political, economic and social currents of the 1850's but he concludes that "It was Pierce's misfortune to be elected to the chief-magistracy at a moment when probably no one was prepared for it or when no one could have occupied it successfully." (p. 544)

HARRY L. COLES

Ohio State University

Swamp Fox: The Life and Campaigns of General Francis Marion. By ROBERT D. BASS. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1959. x, 275 pp. \$4.50.

He appeared suddenly, and almost as suddenly rose to fame.

"Col. Marion, a gentleman of South Carolina, had been with the army a few days, attended by a very few followers, distinguished by small leather caps, and the wretchedness of their attire," Maryland's Otho Holland Williams wrote. "Their number did not exceed twenty men and boys, some white, some black, and all mounted, but most of them miserably equipped; their appearance was in fact so burlesque, that it was with much difficulty the diversion of the regular soldiery was restrained by the officers. . . ."

That was probably the last time American soldiers laughed at Francis Marion. Tarleton laughed a little longer—not much. As this "ragged little guerrilla . . . moved like a fox through the swamps of eastern Carolina," his legend grew. It has grown so tall by our time that the great man stands in its shadow.

It would be pleasant to be able to say that he emerges in this book. But needed material was simply lacking. The early-life sources are touched with Mason Weems' genius, the later ones almost purely military. "He was reserved and silent," wrote Light Horse Harry Lee, who knew him better than most people, "entering into conversation only when necessary. . . ." This non-conversationalist was a non-letter-writer, too. Unmarried until a few years before his death, he lacked the most logical recipients of revealing letters. His personality may not really have been thin, meager, and dry, as the unprepossessing little man was physically—but what could Doctor Bass do?

He did very well, both negatively and positively. He did not embroider; he did research thoroughly, weigh the evidence, follow the approved military authorities, and write very competently indeed.

ELLEN HART SMITH

Owensboro, Kentucky

The Johns Hopkins Hospital and The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine: A Chronicle, Volume II 1893-1905. By ALAN M. CHESNEY. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1958. xiv, 499 pp. \$6.00.

This book is the work of an enthusiast, a meticulous, honest enthusiast whose dedication to medicine stems from the heart of the subject matter which he presents. From exhaustive study of all of the early records of the hospital and medical school and their Boards of Trustees, and, quite obviously, from a great deal of collateral research into hitherto untouched

resources the author and former dean of the medical school has relived those exciting and sometimes troublesome early years in order to give each fact its proper value in this chronicle.

Whenever Dr. Chesney says "it is fitting, therefore, that we should pause for a moment in our story to say something about so and so" the reader may relax and enjoy a bit of charming biography. This sort of thing happens all through the book and, except for the fact that the characters all seem to shine with a legendary patina, the author's kindly authenticity cannot be doubted. He includes short sketches of almost every individual who was connected with these two interlocking institutions either as trustees, director, visiting physician, faculty or student. It is little wonder that fifteen years elapsed between the appearance of Volume I and Volume II. The wonder is that so much accurate and important information has been amassed and put forth so pleasantly. The fact that the twin Johns Hopkins institutions initiated higher standards of pre-medical education, the absorption into the actual hospital work of the medical students themselves, the eager search after scientific advance in pre-clinical and clinical subjects, the beginning of the residency system in hospitals and the close association between student and teacher, not only produced a thrilling project of which to be a part, but also redirected the thinking of medical education throughout the country.

During the marvelous never-to-be-equalled first decade of this precocious infant medical school (the book actually covers 1.2 decades) the successful leap into top flight clinical education with at the same time the introduction of science into every phase of medical achievement continued to gain unique momentum. As one reads of the men and women who acted their part on this new stage, a few of them giants in the medical world, but most of them merely highly intelligent people fired by a new enthusiasm, the glow that surrounded those early clinics seems to linger on. The author alludes to the many biographies and autobiographies of this group which have been published during the last thirty years. He makes no attempt to compete with these, but what he does do in a surprisingly satisfactory manner is to fit all of these people into a splendid new-type organization. The end of this epoch was marked by the resignation of Dr. Osler, Professor of Medicine, in order to accept a much less arduous but traditionally distinguished position as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, England.

Dr. Welch and Dr. Mall seem to have dominated the first few years while the First Class was advancing year by year to make room for subsequent classes. Soon Dr. Osler was thrilling every one with his clinical demonstrations and was initiating clinical-pathological and statistical studies of disease which caught the imagination of all whom he contacted. And what a prodigious worker he was. Soon, also Kelly was brilliantly developing gynecology into a specialty and giving his own money to help build separate operating rooms and wards. But Halsted's influence was subtle and unobtrusive and his research painstakingly fundamental. Only the chosen few close pupils could realize that his were the revolutionary contributions to surgery that were to start a new era and a new school of surgeons.

The restrained account of these twelve momentous years in the life of the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine will serve as a reference source to medical historians for generations to come. The text is illustrated by over one hundred photographs and includes a complete index.

The importance of this book springs from the importance of the epoch that is described, but the charm and interest spring from the author's complete familiarity with the subject which has resulted from years of intensive and far reaching study and historical research. One wonders whether other volumes can be as significant and satisfying as Volume II. We can only hope that now that Dean Chesney has retired from the arduous administrative duties of his office he will be able rapidly to produce Volume III. There can be no doubt that each new volume will enhance the value of the preceding ones.

HENRY M. THOMAS, JR., M. D.

Baltimore, Md.

Maryland in World War II: Volume III, Home Front Volunteer Services.

Prepared for the State of Maryland by the War Records Division of the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore: War Records Division of the Maryland Historical Society, 1958. xii, 288 pp. \$3.00.

This is the fourth and final volume in the *Maryland in World War II* series to be published as a part of the program originally suggested to preserve the record of Maryland's participation in World War II. Volume I which dealt with the military aspects of the war appeared in 1950. Volume II which concerned industry and agriculture was printed in 1951. Volume IV which contained the gold star honor roll was published in 1956. This book, although the fourth in order of publication, is, therefore, the third in the series.

This present volume describes the principal means through which Marylanders carried on many types of activities to help win the war successfully on the home front. In general, these centered around fund raising campaigns, Red Cross services, hospitality to war workers and service people, war relief, civilian defense, and OPA work. All of these efforts played a major role in the maintenance of morale and aided many thousands of people both at home and abroad.

This study sums up quite well what Marylanders did at home during World War II. The book was prepared under difficulties. The War Records Division found itself handicapped by incomplete or lost records, so the story had to be reconstructed through personal interviews. The gaps in its documentation suggest what action must be taken for future studies to supplement existing historical records through a comprehensive program using the techniques of oral history.

The book also has several defects. It is first of all, a list of those persons

who served. It has neither an index nor any sort of bibliography which renders it nearly useless. It does not sum up or explain the significance of Maryland's World War II effort through any sort of interpretation. Nevertheless, the completion of this publication program does preserve for all time a well-rounded story of how our people reacted in a period of great stress and strain and contributed their best efforts to win history's most destructive war.

FRANK F. WHITE, JR.

Maryland Hall of Records

History of Charles County, Maryland. By MARGARET BROWN KLAPTHOR and PAUL DENNIS BROWN. La Plata, Md.; Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958. xi, 204 pp. \$3.00.

The publication of a systematic record of past events and the people and places associated with them in a county of Maryland always is welcomed. As a matter of fact, a full account of old and event-rich Charles County has long been awaited. The *History of Charles County*, written as a part of the Tercentenary Year, 1958, Celebration by Margaret Brown Klapthor and Paul Dennis Brown, a father-daughter team, fulfills a need. Students will find in it provocative and challenging material for much added research. Written in a popular, readable style, the authors obviously did not intend it to be definitive or exhaustive.

The pride of the authors over being born and brought up in Charles County, together with life-time efforts toward advancing the County's interests, creeps in, if at all, only in a veiled way except for inference in the dedicatory statement, of very old vintage, that special divine help is needed if one isn't a native or at least a citizen: "To Charles County, God Bless You!"

Reviewers feel compelled to look for possible deficiencies along with the high points in their effort to appraise a book. In this work, due perhaps in no small part to limitations imposed by a time table necessitating that it be brought out at the peak of the Tercentenary, 1958, Celebration, the influence of the County's planters on the philosophy of government, on education, on politics, on business, on religion and on statesmanship, has not been developed as might be desired. Surely such influence was great, as indicated in part by the four colonial governors, The First President of the United States in Congress Assembled, the Signer, top military and navy leaders, a Surgeon General, a university president, cabinet members, judges, State governors and many, many other top leaders in about all fields. This lack is compensated for in part by inclusion in Appendix No. 2 of a full and illuminating list of Countians of Promise, the like of which many, many far bigger units of government can not boast.

In addition, the role of Charles County women, from the *first* First Lady of the Land, Jane Contee Hanson, to the mammie or to the colored cook

who prepared sumptuous meals that made for wide acclaim, has not been made manifest. Comparatively little treatment has been given to the big part Negroes played in the development of the County, the population of which reached its great height at the peak of slave-holding. However, a volume so modest in size, 200 pages, covering so long a period, over 300 years, should not be expected to be all inclusive. The warm understanding of the County imparted by the authors goes far to offset such matters. The book departs from procedure in many local histories in that Rent Rolls and columns of population statistics are not carried. Sources of same, along with freely and extensively used records and materials, including manuscripts, notes and correspondence in private hands (of which there are several, and new sources), are carefully documented, along with over-all precise indexing and a full bibliography.

The present work suffers from failure to have adequate syntax consideration and proof reading. Its illustrations might well have been more numerous, especially as regards the superb, but expendable, old homes about which the noted architect, Dr. Henry C. Forman, says "in this county flourishes three well-defined types or styles of building . . . the Mattawoman Creek type, the Port Tobacco type and the Cobb Neck type." It is doubtful that any county, here or elsewhere, is more greatly blessed by such pleasing and notable "living" representatives of a great period in America, thus their documentation and having them pin-pointed on the sparsely filled map that was used might well have served additional worthwhile purposes generations hence when, history repeating itself, fire and ravages of time will have taken their toll.

Publication of *History of Charles County* leaves but five counties of the twenty-three in Maryland without such printed records. Perhaps they should be named—Calvert, Howard, St. Mary's, Wicomico and Worcester. The history of the first-named has been prepared and shortly will be published. Carroll, Garrett and Montgomery counties are reported jointly as a part of Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*. May this latest contribution to a better understanding and a greater appreciation of Maryland, her institutions, contributions and way of life broadly be an inspiration to the end of having the abundant though scattered information on the four unreported counties organized, printed and shared with a waiting public.

REGINALD V. TRUITT

Stevensville, Md.

NOTES AND QUERIES

PARKER GENEALOGICAL AWARDS

The following winners of the prizes in the Dudrea and Sumner Parker Genealogical Contest for 1958 have been announced by the judges. *First Prize* (\$45): Mrs. Alexandra Lee Levin, "The Family of James Beall, Sr. . . ."; *Second Prize* (\$25): Mr. Albert Augustus Selden, "The Duckett Lineage"; *Third Prize* (\$15): Mr. Edward E. Marsh, "The Marsh Family of Maryland." Special honorable mention was given Mrs. Arthur Armstrong for her "History of the Jessop Family." Judges for the contest were Mrs. Norris Harris, Mr. A. Russell Slagle, and Prof. Walter B. Norris.

The closing date for the 1959 contest will be December 31 next. Entries should preferably be typed and in easily usable form. All entries become the property of the Society.

Wilmington, Del.—Emile F. du Pont, president of the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, has announced a gift to the foundation of a library to be devoted to the history of American industry in this area from its earliest colonial beginnings down to modern times. It will be named the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library.

The gift, from the Longwood Foundation established by the late Pierre S. du Pont, will include a building to be constructed by the Longwood Foundation on the grounds of the original Du Pont powder mills along the west bank of Brandywine Creek near here. The grounds, which have long been abandoned for manufacturing purposes, are being opened to the public and developed as a park and major Delaware historical site by the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation. The first mills, for the manufacture of commercial explosives, were built there by Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours, who founded the Du Pont Company in 1802.

Also included in the gift is a collection of books, manuscripts and other historic papers from the Longwood Library, created by Pierre S. du Pont who took a keen interest over many years in gathering these materials. The most important part of the library is a collection of books and du Pont letters and manuscripts donated by Henry Francis du Pont from the collection of his father, the late Colonel Henry A. du Pont, and by other members of the du Pont family.

The Longwood collection will be combined with the library of Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation. The latter collection is most notable for its holding of the historic archives of the Du Pont Company for the first century of the company's existence, 1802-1902. But it also contains

an important reference collection dealing with early American industry as well as some notable gifts of books and papers from members of the du Pont family.

Construction of the building will start early this summer, and it should be ready for public use by the summer of 1960.

Dr. Powhatan Clarke—I am interested in any information about Doctor Powhatan Clarke, who retired from the Baltimore City College in 1908. He was on the first staff of Louisiana State University, 1860. Would anyone who knows some of the details of Doctor Clarke's life communicate with me at the English Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.?

JOHN EARLE UHLER,
Class of 1909,
Baltimore City College

John Lucas—Information is wanted on the parents of John Lucas, born in Prince George's County (1757?), enlisted at Bladenburg, wounded at Germantown, operated a boat on the Potomac River, and died February 5, 1826.

MRS. SARAH LUCAS,
3612 Veazey Street, N. W.,
Washington, 8, D. C.,

Iron industry in Maryland—I am writing a history of the colonial and ante-Bellum iron industry of Maryland and would appreciate any information leading to manuscript material pertaining to the industry.

S. SYDNEY BRADFORD,
1507 Bolton Street,
Baltimore 17, Md.

CONTRIBUTORS

MILTON RUBINCAM is the author of several historical articles published in state journals. He is currently preparing a biography of William Rittenhouse, the first American paper-maker, for the Pennsylvania German Society. He is on the editorial boards of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and *The American Genealogist*. He has been a member of the Foreign Service Operations Staff of the United States Department of Commerce since 1947.

S. SYDNEY BRADFORD is a member of the National Park Service, Historical Branch. He was director of the Historical and Archeological Research project on Fort McHenry and is currently engaged in research for the restoration of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

CLARA P. MCMAHON is assistant professor of education at Johns Hopkins University and director of the Division of Education at McCoy College. She is a student of the history of medieval education and has written *Education in Fifteenth-Century England* (1947). She has contributed articles on the history of education to scholarly journals.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Report for 1958

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR our society the year 1958 was one of greatly increased activity and substantial progress. Following this statement are reports of our different committees touching on various aspects of our work. During the year, the Society received the following additions to its endowment funds:

Estate of Harry C. Black.....	\$65,714
" " Mrs. Laurence R. Carton.....	5,000
" " Mrs. Samuel K. Dennis.....	1,000
" " Miss Virginia A. Wilson.....	7,868
Second distribution of A. Morris Tyson.....	59,673

Eight meetings for the general membership, including one afternoon meeting, were held.

Your president, the director and other members of the staff have made numerous addresses before schools, clubs and societies in Baltimore and elsewhere in the state and outside of Maryland. Calls upon the society for help in research projects and guidance in historical investigation have been increasingly numerous. In every case we have tried to share our experience and specialized knowledge.

The usefulness of the rich collections of our library and gallery have again and again been proven during the year and have justified the hopes of our founders 115 years ago.

Following the resignation of Mr. John H. Scarff as Director of the Historic Road Marker Program, this work was re-activated on July 1, 1958, under the part-time direction of Mr. Harold Manakee. He began by familiarizing himself with the files of historical material built up by his predecessors over a period of years and by establishing liaison with State Roads Commission officials who will cooperate in erecting and maintaining the markers. Mr. Manakee also made several field trips to distant parts of the state. State funds sufficient for about 10 new markers yearly are allocated directly to the society which considers marker requests, does the historical research, and approves the marker texts. Markers already installed require some attention. All work is done for the state at cost.

For many years the society has received invaluable assistance from the ladies of its membership. They have been generous with gifts and have helped in various ways. Recently a woman's committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser, Jr. has been organized and is rendering us vigorous and constant assistance. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frank F. Beirne, committees of historical societies in various parts of Maryland have been holding annual meetings at our society where carefully planned programs have been carried out. Our society has always been benefited by the interest of younger people. Members of the Junior League of Baltimore have acted as volunteer guides for several years. Some of the organizations of young women in Baltimore are helping as volunteers. Recently a group of young men under the chairmanship of Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins has been organized as a Special Projects Committee which is operating energetically and very effectively.

The society has endeavored for a long time to put its books and manuscripts in better physical condition and to make them more readily available. We expect to devote more and more time and money to their care. We will be very grateful to you for your cooperation in helping us do so.

For years our buildings seem to have been adequate for our needs. Now we are beginning to be crowded and are developing plans for a large construction program on property which we own adjoining our present home. We are very grateful for the never-ending confidence and encouragement which you have given us, and we ask for your continued confidence.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *President*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

Reports of the Gallery and Library Committees show the progress made in those divisions during the year, and indicate some of the important accessions. These have already been supplemented by news of current accessions in the Society's quarterly bulletin, *Maryland History Notes*. Receipt of the J. Hall Pleasants collection of research materials on painting and painters in Maryland, and the trunkful of Wirt family papers from Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes were the high points of the year's accessions.

Tours of school children under the general supervision of Mr. Manakee with the assistance of a team of Junior League guides directed by Mrs. Arthur W. Sherwood, brought nearly 10,000 visitors in the course of the year. To them must be added the tours given clubs and special groups by appointment and daily visitors arriving from all parts of the Union. The total of these visitors to the Library and Museum during the year

was about 7,000. Besides meetings of the Society and of its Council and committees, there were 23 meetings of other groups within the building.

Typical of materials sought by scholars, authors of books and journalists who visited our Library for research purposes during the year, nearly all of whom were loud in their testimony of the importance of their findings, were letters of James Madison, Baltimore Riot of 1861, Amelung glass, early shipbuilding in Baltimore, pottery made in Maryland, Fort St. Inigoes, histories of Calvert and Somerset Counties, and the history of Towson.

Mr. John D. Kilbourne became Librarian on July 1, succeeding Dr. Francis C. Haber, who entered upon the teaching profession at the University of Florida. The resignation of Dr. Haber necessitating the appointment of a new editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Dr. Richard Walsh, assistant professor of history at Georgetown University, was named and took up his duties in June. Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins on the same date became assistant editor of the *Magazine* and public relations officer. The death of Miss Florence J. Kennedy on January 5 closed her association of 35 years as a librarian.

The Society is under greater obligation than ever to a devoted group of volunteers who are largely responsible for the smooth running of the organization. To the four women and two men who have consistently given time throughout the year and to the 12 young women of the Junior League who have assisted with school tours the Society is deeply indebted.

The committees organized during the year show the broadening of the Society's influence and contacts throughout the State. These are the Women's Committee, formed in the spring by Mrs. George W. Williams, Mrs. Francis F. Beirne and Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, II. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Keyser, this group of 26 sponsored, on November 20, a successful tea for new members. Their program includes having a hostess at each meeting of the Society, encouraging new members to join, assisting with the preparation of exhibitions, maintaining a clipping file and scrapbooks, and clerical work. The Special Projects Committee, consisting of 14 young men, organized in the fall under the chairmanship of Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins, is developing a program of events appealing to larger numbers of people with a view to interesting them in the Society's work. A Chesapeake Bay cruise is planned for those interested in learning more about the natural and civil history of the Bay, June 6, 1959.

During the year the Society published two books: *Home Front Volunteer Services*, the final volume in the series "Maryland in World War II," and *William Buckland* by Mrs. Beirne and Mr. Scarff. The second printing of *My Maryland* was nearly exhausted and a third printing of 8,000 copies was ordered.

Members of the staff made 25 talks to outside groups including radio and TV appearances. The Society has received excellent publicity throughout the year. Its activities have been featured in numerous special articles in the daily press and occasional articles in Maryland and national periodicals.

JAMES W. FOSTER, *Director*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The duties of your Committee on Finance are to advise the Society in the management of its overall finances and the management of endowment funds given or left to the Society by members and friends to provide facilities and income to keep alive the historical and cultural development of Maryland.

In managing the Society's finances, your Committee's goal is to keep the Society's expenditures in line with its income. The increase in the book value of the Society's endowment since 1956, as shown in the following table, is due to legacies received from Harry C. Black, Mrs. Samuel K. Dennis, A. Morris Tyson, Miss Virginia A. Wilson, Miss Florence J. Kennedy and Mrs. Laurence R. Carton, and gains realized on sale of securities.

BOOK VALUE OF ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS AND NET INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS AND LEGACIES, DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	1958	1957	1956
Book Value of Endowment	814,714	653,638	482,789
Net Income, Endowment, Etc.	33,088	29,392	26,385
Dues	27,847	27,313	17,072
Contributions	1,923	6,446	3,050

Your Committee believes every effort should be made to preserve and increase the Society's endowment. In handling investments, we seek to obtain the largest possible income that can be produced by prudent management of the investment account. We also seek reasonable growth of both principal and income.

In 1959, your Committee believes special efforts should be made to increase the Society's income from dues and contributions.

JACOB FRANCE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

The Society's headquarters required during the year 1958 somewhat heavier expenditures than had been anticipated in the budget.

In addition to repairs to the roof of the library and to the gutters and spouting of the Pratt mansion, it was found necessary to paint the cornices and trim of the building. Expenditures for these purposes amounted to \$3,911.00. Minor repairs, in addition to the above, brought the total expenditure for the year to \$4,119.00.

In other respects the properties of the Society, including the leased apartment houses on Monument Street, are in good condition.

LUCIUS WHITE, JR., *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

The extraordinary collection of photographs of portraits of Marylanders, the studies of Maryland artists, and a collection of books, pamphlets and exhibition catalogs from the estate of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants greatly enriched the Society's research facilities. A full description of this important acquisition was given in the May, 1958, issue of *Maryland History Notes*.

From the estate of Dr. Sothoron Key of Washington, D. C. the Society received a considerable collection of furniture, china, silver and brass. Particularly interesting was the set of four matching candlesticks bearing the crest of the Key family and showing the hallmark of William Cafa of London, 1759-60.

Six pieces of mahogany furniture from Portland Manor, Anne Arundel Co., were presented by Mrs. Richard Bennett Darnall. These consist of a tilt-top table and hall bench originally used at Susquehanna Manor, St. Mary's Co.; a Chippendale settee, a tall case clock, and a pair of Sheraton drop-leaf tables. An Empire side chair matching those given the Society many years ago by the late J. B. Noel Wyatt was presented by Mrs. Gerald Hoare-Smith. The Society also received a curly maple desk and a Windsor chair from the late Dr. George Dobbin Brown; a pine "milk bench," a cream skimmer, pair of mugs, mortar and pestle, and pepper grinder, all of wood, from Dr. James Bordley, III; a pair of gilt candle holders from the Maryland Division, U. D. C.; an ornate bronze mantel clock and matching pair of large candelabra, presented by the city of New Orleans to Commodore George N. Hollins, C. S. A., given by Mrs. H. Cavendish Darrell; and a secretary desk, card table and cradle made by William Minifie from Mr. C. Herbert Baxley.

Oil portraits received during the year included those of Commodore Joseph James Nicholson, unattributed, from the estate of Mrs. Robert F.

Brent; President Franklin Pierce by John R. Johnston, presented by Mr. Francis A. Weiskittel; Martha Neale by John Wollaston, from Mrs. Darnall; and Lizzie and Willie Penrose by F. T. Sloss, gift of Mrs. William Penrose through the Misses Kaji. A pastel portrait of Miss Ellen Mackubin by her sister, the late Florence Mackubin, and one of an unknown woman were given by Mrs. George Thomas. Miniatures received were those of Commodore and Mrs. Nicholson, by Anna C. Peale, also from the estate of Mrs. Brent, and two of Mary Oden, presented by Mrs. F. Clarke Dugan.

A watercolor view of Baltimore in 1800 and a wash drawing of the town in 1752, both unattributed, were presented by Mrs. John Morley-Fletcher. Two fruit pieces in oil, one signed "M. A. Peale," and the other "Sarah M. Peale, 1828," came from the estate of Miss Virginia Appleton Wilson and a watercolor of the interior of the bath house at Warm Springs, Va. by J. H. B. Latrobe was received from Capt. W. Claiborne Latrobe. Five cartoons by the late McKee Barclay were presented by Mrs. Frank R. Kent.

A silver pitcher made by Kirk from Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, another from the estate of Miss Wilson, a silver salver made in London before the American Revolution and a silver teapot by Kirk from Mrs. Darnall, and two silver teaspoons and a tablespoon from Mrs. Henry Zoller, Jr., together with a gold fob seal of Gabriel Christie, were among other interesting gifts.

Two Delft jars, one inscribed with the name "Baltimore," probably used for tobacco or snuff, were presented by the Hendler Foundation.

The Society during the year held exhibitions on the following themes: heraldry; naval and maritime views; recent accessions; political cartoons; the War of 1812; American patriotic sculpture, paintings and drawings of John H. B. Latrobe; fire-fighting equipment of early days, mainly consisting of loans from the Baltimore Equitable Society; and Christmas toys and dolls.

An exhibition honoring the late Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, who so signally contributed to the Society's expansion in the field of painting and other arts, was jointly arranged by the Maryland Historical Society and the Baltimore Museum of Art. It opened at the Baltimore Museum on December 2, 1958, and continued to January 18, 1959. A catalog of the paintings and silver shown in the exhibition, which represented the major contributions of Dr. Pleasants to the knowledge of our cultural heritage, was published. Loans to the exhibition were made by several important museums of the country as well as the sponsoring agencies, local institutions, and many generous individuals.

One afternoon meeting was held, at which the speaker was Mr. Edwin Tunis, who talked on "Domestic Life in Early America."

Mr. John D. Zimmerman, working as a volunteer, rearranged and labeled the collection of arms and the exhibits in the Confederate Room.

Loans made during the year totaled 19, most of them to institutions holding special exhibitions in honor of anniversaries of historic events.

JOHN H. SCARFF, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

There is little that we can add to Mr. Kilbourne's careful analysis of the work of the Library for the year 1958 which follows:

Employed personnel at the end of 1958 included: Librarian, John D. Kilbourne; Assistant Librarians, Miss A. Hester Rich and F. Garner Ranney; Indexer, Miss Elizabeth Merritt; and Secretary, Mrs. Forrest W. Lord. Dr. Francis C. Haber, who had been Librarian of the Society and Editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* since 1955, left the Society on 15 May to become a member of the faculty of the University of Florida. He was succeeded by John D. Kilbourne on 1 July. Other Staff members included Frank F. White, Jr., as a general assistant, from 24 April to 30 September, and David G. Fischer from 4 July to 30 September. In addition, Miss Louisa M. Gary has continued as Restorer, while the efforts of these employees have been assisted by the volunteer help of Miss Mary C. Hiss, Miss Florence R. Kelley, Miss Edith V. Thompson, Mrs. W. T. Dixon Gibbs, Mrs. William F. Bevan, and others whose work has been more sporadic than that of those named.

During the year some 602 lots of material were accessioned in the library; of these, 99 are entirely or mostly of genealogical interest, including charts, manuscripts and coats of arms. Among the most notable collections received were the Pleasants, Wirt, Latrobe, Wilson, Brent and Preston manuscripts.

During the year 833 volumes were catalogued, which represents a fair average processing of both new and backlog material. It has been found possible to release Miss Rich from Library attendance duties during most of each morning, with a correspondingly encouraging increase in the number of volumes catalogued. It is hoped that it will now be possible to bring the number of volumes catalogued up to at least 75 per month. At the present time, all newly-published books are completely processed within, at most, a month.

Of the major collections indexed, the most important was the collection of Pinkney Papers. Cataloging of the F. S. Key and Gibson-Maynadier papers continues; both are small collections, but important. A complete index to the broadsides is now available, the most notable addition being

the McHenry broadsides. More than two hundred cards were added to this index during the year. The index to all volumes of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* is completed to date and is entered in the file. Work on the Dielman file continues satisfactorily, while the work on the map collection has resulted in a very good index of the Society's collection of Maryland maps, with cross references.

Throughout the year the capable services of Miss Louisa Gary have been fully utilized in our constant race with time, deterioration and destructive usage of manuscripts and other valuable library material. Miss Gary devotes three days each week to this work, and it is a pleasure to extol its quality. Some of the Society's possessions which were restored in 1958 were: diaries of B. H. Latrobe, five volumes, 1796—1816; Rent-rolls, tax lists and land papers from the Scharf Collection, 100 fascicles; Wm. Pinkney Letterbook, 1807-1808, one volume; Port of Annapolis entries and exits, 2 volumes.

It is obvious that much of the time of the Staff is spent assisting patrons in the reading room, the majority of whom are concerned with genealogy. One of the important classes of our work is the acquisition, arranging, and filing of the materials required. During the year, the Sears, Goldsborough, Dorsey, Staige-Davis, and Mrs. Harvey Thomas genealogical collections were all processed and integrated.

Between one-fourth and one-third of the time of the Library Staff is spent attending to the wants of persons frequenting the reading-room or inquiring by mail or telephone. With the exception of idle inquirers, or those with contest questions, it has been found necessary to go into every inquiry in considerable detail in order to have a complete understanding of the problem.

* * *

From the standpoint of general policy, it should be said that, beginning with April 10, 1956, this Committee has asked the Council for future special annual allowances for the time being of \$7,500.00 in order to accomplish "a complete over-hauling of the Library, including rebinding of books, repair of manuscripts, and additional personnel to index accumulated manuscripts."

We are receiving almost daily additions to our collections of books and manuscripts. These require indexing and frequently repairing. Also many of our old books and manuscripts require attention. Additional funds are required to do the job.

Modified approval of our 1956 recommendation was indicated when the Council, in late 1957, established the budget for the then coming year of 1958, and included an allowance in that 1958 budget of \$7,000 for the Library.

This budget item constituted an advance over the prior year of 1957 in which actual moneys expended totaled \$2,596.63.

The actual amount made available during 1958 to the Librarian's office (under the \$7,000 budget for 1958) was \$3,371. This was made up of \$2,239 which was paid to outside binders, and \$1,132.00 which was paid out for supplies.

The budget for the year 1959 includes a pro forma allowance of \$3,500 for both books and manuscripts for the year 1959.

For the year 1959 we recommend that the Society make available to the Library Committee an additional special actually-payable sum of \$7,500, to be used towards the over-haul of the books and manuscripts of the Library.

GEORGE ROSS VEAZEY, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The regular four issues of the Maryland Historical Magazine appeared during the year. The September and November issues were prepared under the new editorship of Dr. Richard Walsh of Georgetown University with the assistance of Mr. C. A. Porter Hopkins, as book review editor. The articles contained much variety and they seem to have won the general approval of the members. Four issues of the Society's bulletin, *Maryland History Notes*, were edited by the director of the Society and served to acquaint the members with both accessions and current activities.

A third printing of the history for young people, *My Maryland*, was published, and orders continue to come in at a lively pace. The Society is able to maintain a low cost, namely \$3.15 per volume of 447 pages, thus supplying an important text for schools as well as a useful work for individuals, both young people and adults. In September appeared under the Society's imprint the book *William Buckland, 1734-1774: Architect of Virginia and Maryland*, written by two members of the Council, Mrs. Rosamond R. Beirne and Mr. John Scarff. Prepared for publication and seen through the press by the Director, this book was among the more ambitious undertakings of the Society's recent history. It was handsomely illustrated and printed. The first printing of 1,000 was almost exhausted at the end of the year and a second printing was ordered. Other publications of the Society continued in modest demand, especially back issues of the *Magazine* and of the *Archives*.

The editor reports that Volume 68 of the *Archives of Maryland* which consists of the proceedings of the Provincial Court of Maryland 1678-1679, is in press and should appear early in 1959.

Dr. Aubrey C. Land, the new Chairman of the Department of History of the University of Maryland, was elected to the committee to succeed Mr. Joseph Katz who died on October 13. Dr. Land's book, *The*

Dulanys of Maryland, is the third volume in the present Maryland History series published by the Society, and it is appropriate as it is pleasant to have him on the Committee.

CHARLES A. BARKER, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

January 1, 1958

Honorary Members	2		
Life Members	49		
Active Members	2729	2780	

New members gained in 1958:

Honorary	2		
Life	15		
Active	282		
Gained by Family membership.....	193	492	3272

Members lost in 1958:

Deaths—Life	1		
Active	56	57	
Resignations and other losses	124		
County Society members		181	181

Net membership December 31, 1958 3091

As of December 31, 1958

Honorary	4		
Life	63		
Active	3024		

3091

CHARLES P. CRANE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

Meetings of the Society's members during the calendar year 1958 were as follows:

January 13—Joint meeting of the Society and the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. Speaker, Mr. James Parton, publisher of *American Heritage*. Topic: "History as a Refuge from Today."

February 10—Annual Meeting. Informal talk by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut.

March 10—Dr. Arthur Adams, Librarian, New England Historic Genealogical Society. Topic: Heraldry: Its Romance and Its Use in America." Illustrated.

April 13—Dr. Richard Weigle, President, St. John's College and Historic Annapolis. Topic: "Interpreting Our Historic Background: A Progress Report on Annapolis."

June 9—Dr. Alan M. Chesney, Dean Emeritus of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Topic: "The Origins of the Johns Hopkins Hospital." Illustrated.

October 15—Mrs. Francis F. Beirne and Mr. John H. Scarff spoke on the career of William Buckland, architect. Illustrated.

December 10—Dr. Felix Morley, former editor of the *Washington Post* and president of Haverford College. Topic: "The Vitality of History."

In the afternoon series, the first lecture, on January 21, was given by Mr. Edwin Tunis, illustrator and author of *Colonial Living, Oars, Sail and Steam*, etc. His topic was "Domestic Life in Early America." The second meeting, planned for February 18, was to have been the lecture by Dr. Arthur Adams referred to above, which had to be cancelled because of a severe snowstorm. Dr. Adams was good enough to shift the engagement to the evening of March 10.

JOHN E. SEMMES, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAR RECORDS

The publication in May, 1958, of *Maryland in World War II—Home Front Volunteer Services* completed a major phase of the War Records program. Previously published volumes bore the subtitles of (1) *Military Participation*; (2) *Industry and Agriculture* and (3) *Gold Star Honor Roll*. In addition, at the request of the Board of Public Works, the Division also prepared for publication and distributed *The History of the*

110th Field Artillery by John P. Cooper, Jr., and *History of the 175th Infantry (Fifth Maryland)* by J. H. F. Brewer.

The remaining task is the compilation of an alphabetical register of Marylanders who served in World War II. At the year's end, of the total of about 250,000 names, those beginning with the letters "A" through "H" had been alphabetized. Names beginning with the letters "I" through "O" had been alphabetized except for interfiling a recently received (and final) lot of discharges, totaling about 15,000. The remainder had been alphabetized through the third or fourth letter of the last name. Publication of the register is planned, each entry to consist of name, rank at time of discharge, branch of service, serial number and home community.

Photostats of discharges and separations from service are in moderate but steady demand by agencies of the federal, state and local governments, veterans' organizations and individuals.

JOHN T. MENZIES, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

This Committee was called on to supply speakers for meetings of outside groups and we are indebted to Mr. Norman P. Ramsey who was kind enough to meet this need as occasion arose.

Your chairman was called upon to speak before the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting on February 10.

The membership of the Committee remained unchanged at the end of the year.

W. CALVIN CHESNUT, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES

The Committee was responsible for the Second Annual Conference of Historical Societies of Maryland on October 11. A full report of this all-day meeting was printed in the Society's bulletin, *Maryland History Notes*, for November, 1958.

The principal address, that of Dr. Edward P. Alexander, Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., appeared in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for March, 1959. Other distinguished speakers were Dr. Aubrey C. Land, Chairman of the Department of History, University of Maryland; Mr. Earle W. Newton, Director, Museums and Historic Sites of Pennsyl-

vania; Mr. Max Chambers, former president of the Caroline County Historical Society; Mr. Ernest Howard, Historian of the Cecil County Historical Society; Dr. Richard Walsh, Editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*; Mrs. Margaret B. Klapthor, of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. G. A. Van Lennep, Jr., of the Talbot County Historical Society; and Messrs. Harold R. Manakee, John D. Kilbourne and C. A. Porter Hopkins of the Society's staff.

The consensus of opinion was that the meeting had been highly successful and many valuable ideas had been expressed in this interchange. About 70 persons attended.

The Society has been host to the usual number of patriotic and affiliated societies that hold meetings throughout the year in the front parlor or the Gallery.

ROSAMOND R. BEIRNE, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MARITIME COLLECTION

Gifts of unusual interest, including several notable ones, were received by the department. Among these should be mentioned six volumes of Fairburn's *Merchant Sail*, presented by the Fairburn Foundation, which gave the names and records of several thousand American vessels from earliest times. A model of the log canoe *Tom-Boy*, built by the late Robert Lambdin of St. Michaels, Maryland, was given by the late Herbert K. Dodson.

A model of the ship-sloop *Hornet*, third of the name, was made and presented by our acting curator, Mr. R. Hammond Gibson. The name-board of the tug *Chester*, of Baltimore, was presented by Capt. H. C. Jefferson. From Miss Mary Dorothy Hasselman, granddaughter of Maryland historian J. Thomas Scharf, came a watercolor of the C.S.S. *Patrick Henry*, formerly of the New York and Old Dominion Line.

Capt. H. C. Page, Jr. presented 148 cups and saucers from vessels recently entering the port of Baltimore. These were made in various parts of the world and bear the insignia, and often the coats of arms, of steamship lines and foreign countries.

Your Committee has been extremely fortunate in having the volunteer and highly competent services of Mr. Gibson in the work of the Maritime Museum. In addition to the gift mentioned above, he has repaired six ship models, supervised the making of a case for our model of the *Constellation*, and continued the cataloging of the maritime collection. Thanks are extended to him for his expert and constant attention. Others

who have made outstanding contributions in seeking gifts and directing the Society to valuable materials are Mr. H. Graham Wood, Mr. Richard H. Randall, Mr. Henry duPont Baldwin and Mr. S. Van Nort Chapman. Various members of our committee, to which Mr. August Mencken has recently been added, were very helpful through the year in consultations on the acceptance of material and its treatment. Considerable planning for the future of the Maritime Museum also was done, and we visualize a collection of even greater local and national distinction.

G. H. POWDER, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1958

Current Fund Assets

Current Assets	
Cash in Bank	\$ 5,231.90
Petty Cash	100.00
Due from Endowment Fund	24,976.77
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$ 30,308.67

Fixed Assets	
Real Estate	\$100,450.00
Books	1.00
Paintings and Stationery	1.00
Manuscripts and Prints	1.00
Furniture and Fixtures	\$286.00
Less Depreciation Allowance	228.00
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	\$100,511.00
TOTAL CURRENT FUND ASSETS	\$130,819.67

Endowment Fund	
Cash Corpus	\$ 2,151.55
Cash Deposit—Baltimore Equitable Society	90.00
Mortgage Receivable	52,140.25
Due from Special Funds	5,000.00
Real Estate	316,614.76
Bonds	62,748.09
Stocks	158,790.50
Ground Rents	666.66
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUND ASSETS	\$598,201.81

Daingerfield Fund Assets	
Cash Corpus	\$ 210.34
Bonds	65,849.04
Stocks	87,044.07
TOTAL DAINGERFIELD FUND ASSETS	\$153,103.45

Wild Fund

Cash Corpus	\$ 368.60
Bonds	30,000.00
Stocks	31,734.11
Ground Rent	1,307.00

TOTAL WILD FUND ASSETS \$ 63,409.71

\$945,534.64

Current Fund Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Special Fund Account \$ 1,007.25

Net Worth

Surplus (Schedule #1)..... \$129,812.42

TOTAL CURRENT FUND LIABILITIES and NET WORTH.. \$130,819.67

Endowment Funds

Due to General Fund	\$ 24,976.77
Endowment Fund (Schedule #2)	573,225.04

TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUND \$598,201.81

Daingerfield Fund \$153,103.45

TOTAL DAINGERFIELD FUND \$153,103.45

Wild Fund \$ 63,409.71

TOTAL WILD FUND \$ 63,409.71

\$945,534.64

STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUND SURPLUS
DECEMBER 31, 1958

Balance—January 1, 1958 \$140,934.60

Deduct

Excesses of Expenditures over Income \$ 11,122.18

Balance—December 31, 1958 \$129,812.42

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1958

Balance—January 1, 1958 \$394,789.74

Add

A. Morris Tyson Estate	\$98,406.31
Harry C. Black Estate	66,429.42
Virginia Appleton Wilson	7,845.96
Elizabeth Whyte Carton Estate	5,000.00
Life Memberships	900.00
Gain on Sale of Securities	46.20

\$178,627.89

\$573,417.63

Deduct

Commissions paid to Fidelity-Baltimore National Bank	\$ 192.59
Balance—December 31, 1958	<u>\$573,225.04</u>

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
*for the year ended December 31, 1958**Income*

Dues	\$27,847.10	
Contributions	1,923.18	
Investments		
Endowment Fund	\$8,018.35	
Daingerfield Fund	7,807.31	
Wild Fund	2,641.20	
A. Morris Tyson	54.12	<u>\$18,520.98</u>
Legacies		
H. Oliver Thompson Estate	\$1,571.24	
Jane Cook Estate	649.78	<u>\$ 2,221.02</u>
Publications		
Sales General	\$2,690.95	
Advertising	1,084.70	
Star-Spangled Banner	148.77	
My Maryland	8,727.50	<u>\$12,651.92</u>
Miscellaneous Income		
Service Charges and Fees	\$ 230.66	
Rent—Scott House	4,506.50	
Rent—614-616 Park Avenue	9,450.00	
Rent—Other Property	2,640.00	
Other Income	2,003.20	<u>\$18,830.36</u>
TOTAL INCOME		<u>\$81,994.56</u>

Expenses

Addresses	\$ 1,396.07
Building Supplies	829.30
Binding and Other Repairs	1,082.16
Books and Manuscripts	1,666.74
Commissions	945.69
Depreciation	28.50
Gallery	638.56
Heat and Electricity	3,425.42
Insurance	2,924.70
Memberships	300.18
Maintenance and Repairs	4,118.57
My Maryland Publication	13,331.57
Miscellaneous Expenses and Supplies	2,000.75
Main Building Equipment	841.79

Office Supplies	888.57
Postage	192.32
Publications	9,034.27
Salaries	44,042.18
Scott House Expense	1,373.66
Morris House Expense	525.00
Taxes—Social Security	1,241.06
Taxes—Property	1,117.45
Telephone	1,172.23
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$93,116.74
EXCESS of EXPENDITURES over INCOME	<u>\$11,122.18</u>

April Twentieth

Nineteen Hundred Fifty Nine

Maryland Historical Society
Baltimore, Maryland

We have examined the Balance Sheet and related Statement of Operations of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland as of December 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we deemed necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and related Statement of Operations fairly present the financial position of the Maryland Historical Society at December 31, 1958, and the result of operations for the year ended on that date, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

ROBERT W. BLACK
Certified Public Accountant

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Henry Walters gave \$45,000 for public baths in Baltimore.—
June 5.

Elihu Root was appointed Secretary of War on the resignation
of General R. A. Alger.—*July 19.*

Admiral George Dewey arrived from Manila in New York
where he received a homecoming ovation.—*September 26.*

War began between the British and the South African Re-
publics.—*October 11.*

Thomas G. Hayes was inaugurated Mayor of Baltimore.—
November 15.

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Donnell M. Owings. 1953. (Studies in Maryland History No. 1) .. \$6.00
- Baltimore as Seen by Visitors, 1783-1860. Raphael Semmes. 1953. (Studies
in Maryland History, No. 2) \$4.00
- The Dulanys of Maryland, Biographical Study Daniel Dulany, the Elder,
and the Younger. By Aubrey C. Land. 1955. (Studies in Maryland
History, No. 3) \$6.00
- William Buckland, 1734-1774. Architect of Virginia and Maryland. By
Rosamond Randall Beirne and John Henry Scarff, F. A. I. A. 1958.
(Studies in Maryland History, No. 4) \$7.50
- The Star-Spangled Banner Manuscript in Facsimile. Encased in hand-
some folder..... \$1.00
- The Star-Spangled Banner. Illustrated booklet. Description of the writing
of our National Anthem. By Harold R. and Beta K. Manakee, 1954 \$.50